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THE R.O.T.C. RIFLE TEAMS.

An outstanding feature of the recent National Matches at the Navy Rifle Range at Caldwell, N.J., was the fine record made by the six teams representing the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. These teams were selected from the six R.O.T.C. Infantry training camps held during the early part of the summer after competitive shooting for places. Team officers were selected from among Army officers on duty at the various camps, preference being given to those who had previous experience at rifle competitions or special ability as coaches, and results justified the selections made by the camp commanders.

The team from the Presidio of San Francisco training camp, as shown in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 6, page 18, carried off first honors in the R.O.T.C. class, finishing in eighteenth place out of a field of sixty-one teams. Major Clarence L. Tinker, Infantry, coached the Presidio team, and its excellent showing is largely due to his good work.

Closed behind the Presidio team came the shooters from Camp Custer R.O.T.C. camp, who landed in twentieth place, thereby squeezing into Class B. But for a piece of exceptionally hard luck this team would probably have finished several places ahead of where it did. One team member went completely to pieces at 1,000 yards, scoring only 54, which put the team out of the running. Two R.O.T.C. teams finished in Class C, thereby winning bronze medals. Camp Taylor stood twenty-fourth and Camp Lee twenty-seventh. The remaining two teams were Camp Devens in thirty-seventh and Camp Funston in forty-second.

The high R.O.T.C. competitor in the National Individual Match was Cadet J. A. Partington, of the College of the City of New York, who finished in fifty-fourth place, being in the medal class of the event, and also winning a special bar for high R.O.T.C. score. In recognition of the good work done by R.O.T.C. camp teams and individuals, Major Gen. W. G. Haan, Director of the War Plans Division, sent a letter to the district military inspector of the 11th R.O.T.C. District, from which the Presidio team was recruited, and to Cadet Partington, in praise of the excellent records made.

STATUS OF ARMY OFFICER PERSONNEL.

In the tables shown below are given figures concerning the status of the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army to date of Aug. 19 as prepared by the Statistics Branch, General Staff:

Officers Returned to Regular Grade Since Nov. 11.

	Permanent rank					
Brig.	Lt.	1st	2d	3d	4th	Total
Emergency rank.	Gen. Col.	Col.	Maj.	Capt.	Lt.	Total
Major General	4	22	1	...	...	27
Brigadier General	84	64	40	3	...	191
Colonel	67	105	27	...	1	200
Lieut. Colonel	...	41	106	1	...	148
Major	...	...	111	7	1	119
Captain	...	...	...	108	19	127
1st Lieutenant	...	...	...	48	48	96
Total	4	106	132	186	247	116
						860

Promotions and Demotions.

This table shows promotions and demotions since April 6, 1917, but not including general officers:

Regular Army	Given emergency rank.	Returned to permanent rank.
Colonel	175	126
Lieut. Colonel	379	139
Major	930	206
Captain	2,922	423
1st Lieut.	2,036	297
2d Lieut.	1,341	48
Total	7,783	1,239

RATIO OF A.E.F. BATTLE DEAD TO WOUNDED.

The final report of the Casualty Section of the Central Records Office of the American E.F., as prepared by the Statistics Branch of the General Staff, War Department, dated Aug. 23, gives the ratio of battle dead to wounded, by divisions, in the Great War. It is as follows:

Number	1st	3.90	28th	...	4.48
wounded	2d	3.96	29th	...	4.49
for each	27th	4.03	30th	...	4.50
death	3d	4.07	7th	...	4.72
91st	3.09	4.09	82d	...	4.81
36th	3.21	4.23	6th	...	4.87
5th	3.47	4.24	26th	...	5.30
32d	3.59	4.26	35th	...	5.88
79th	3.76	4.27	33d	...	6.34
4th	3.79	4.37	92d	...	8.38
81st	3.88	4.42			
	80th				

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS TRAINING.

Camp Boyd, El Paso, Texas. A six weeks course of training for recruits for the Motor Transport Corps is being applied at Camp Boyd, El Paso, Texas, under the new plan of the War Department, as outlined by the commanding officer, Major James R. Alfonse, and approved by the Chief of the Motor Transport Corps. It graduated the first class of recruits on Aug. 9, fifty men completing the first phase and being assigned for duty in the repair shops. The course is planned to produce a man valuable to the Government as an automobile mechanic, and the soldier learns a trade enabling him to make a better living at the end of his enlistment period.

Recruits are classified as to education, previous occupation and adaptability. Those failing to pass weekend examinations drop back and do the work over. Upon completion of this course the men are assigned to the shops and each man specializes according to his assigned course. A training heretofore neglected in staff corps, that of being a soldier, is covered fully. It includes School of the Soldier, Infantry Drill, military courtesies, Interior Guard Duty, rifle and bayonet drill, personal hygiene and first aid and target practice. Before a man has completed this training he must qualify as a soldier and it can be truthfully said that every enlisted man who has completed this course is as good a soldier of the line and as well able to take care of himself in a fight as any soldier of any line branch of the Service.

The automobile school which is being conducted in conjunction with the training as a soldier covers five hours a day, five days a week, and is conducted upon the same plan as the best automobile schools in the country, and, with the facilities offered at this general depot, exceeds the practical training in civilian automobile schools. The instructions are of the best, all having had previous experience as instructors. Can any branch of the Service claim a more efficient training as planned for the recruit under the latest orders of the War Department?

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
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 Entered as second class matter June 25, 1879, at the post office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

A COMMENDABLE REGIMENTAL ORDER.

We have received through the courtesy of Capt. J. F. McDevitt, adjutant of the 25th Infantry, U.S.A., a copy of General Order No. 63, Headquarters 25th Infantry, dated Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 2, 1919, relating to a training school for non-commissioned officers. This order is one of the best we have seen, promulgated to promote a higher standing of efficiency among the non-commissioned officers, the backbone of a regiment. The qualifications for candidates for corporal, prescribed, are keenness and alertness, probable ability to handle and control men, character and reliability, general intelligence, and education.

No candidate can be nominated who has had less than one year's service or who will have had less than six months to serve after the expiration of the school course. The length of the course is three months, grading will be on practical work and recitations and the various subjects with their weights are prescribed in the orders. The subjects take in about every essential that capable non-commissioned officers should possess.

Col. Earl C. Carnahan, commanding the regiment, directs that the heretofore generally followed rule for seniority in recommending corporals for appointment as sergeant will not necessarily be observed in the future. In any case, however, where a junior is recommended for appointment, not only will his special qualifications be set forth but also the shortcomings of each senior. Seniors thus passed over twice by final action of the regimental commander will be recommended for reduction. "Efficiency," says the Colonel, "will be the prime factor in considering the promotion of non-commissioned officers, but in applying the rule it should be remembered that the greatest measure of organization efficiency will not be attained by jumping juniors over seniors for slight difference of merit or for other than most substantial cause."

ARMY ITEMS.*June Disbursements of A.E.F.*

Disbursements by the A.E.F. during the month of June, 1919, were as follows: Quartermaster Corps, \$27,009,000; Engineer Corps, \$8,347,000; Air Service, \$5,646,000; Ordnance Department, \$927,000; Medical Department, \$301,000; Signal Corps, \$210,000 the total was \$42,440,000.

Physical and Bayonet Training.

A special course in physical and bayonet training was established at Camp Benning to extend from Sept. 5 to 30, with twenty officers of various arms reporting for duty as student officers.

Re-enlistment Barred to Men with Criminal Records.

In view of a decision of the Judge Advocate General, U.S.A., the re-enlistment of a man who possesses a criminal record cannot be authorized, even though such a man may have served honorably during the emergency. This pronouncement was made by the War Department on Aug. 29.

45th Infantry Ordered to Camp Dix.

The War Department announced on Aug. 29 that the 45th Infantry, which has been on duty at Camp Gordon, Ga., had been ordered to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty, to replace the 50th Infantry, which, with the 5th Infantry, has been ordered for duty with the American Forces in Germany.

History of 90th Division.

The history of the 90th Division will soon be ready, according to our correspondent at Camp Travis. Major George Wythe, of Weatherford, the author, graduated from the University of Texas in 1914 with the B.A. degree. He went over with the 90th Division and is still in Germany. Major Sylvan Lang, of San Antonio, is arranging the publication. He received his LL.M. in 1914 from the University of Texas and B.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. It is stated that an edition of 20,000 will be printed.

Sleeping Car Accommodations for Army.

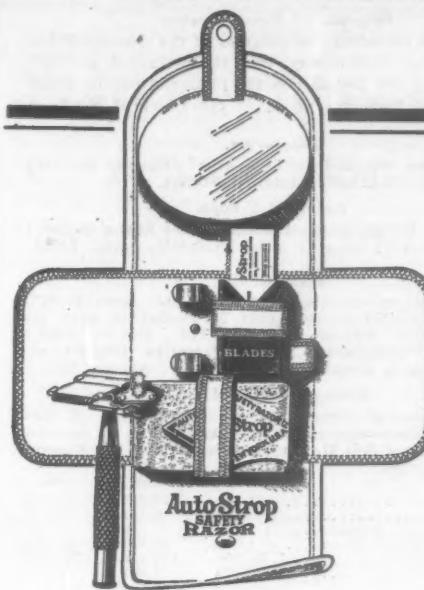
Sub-paragraph 3 of Paragraph 1123, Army Regulations, 1913, as changed by Circular Army Regulations No. 70, March 16, 1918, was on Aug. 28 ordered by the War Department changed to read as follows: Enlisted men, other than non-commissioned officers, applicants for enlistment, rejected applicants and civilian employees in the military service, not specified above, when traveling under orders without troops, when the journey exceeds twelve hours and is scheduled to terminate after midnight, are entitled to a berth in a sleeping car, upper if available; but when the number is three or more accommodation will be furnished on the basis of three men to a section. Standard sleeping car accommodations will not be furnished, except over such transportation lines or parts thereof involved in the journey as are not equipped with tourist car accommodations. Tourist sleeping cars will be provided for troops on a basis of three men to a section when the journey involves spending a night on the train; but when the number of troops is too small to justify the hiring of tourist sleepers, tourist sleeping car accommodations on the same basis, if available, may be furnished.

Allotments for Retired Soldiers Suggested.

To meet present living costs "Baton Rouge" writes to suggest an allowance for retired soldiers of the U.S. Army of \$10 per month for quarters and fuel; also \$20 per month for clothing and subsistence.

Owner Sought for Officer's Coat.

The Military Postoffice, 310 River street, Hoboken, N.J., has received from the A.E.F., where it was evidently lost in the mail, the coat of a first lieutenant, Medical Corps, the left sleeve bearing two gold chevrons, the right sleeve blood-stained and showing a bullet mark directly through the officer's braid. This sleeve has been ripped to the shoulder, evidently for the



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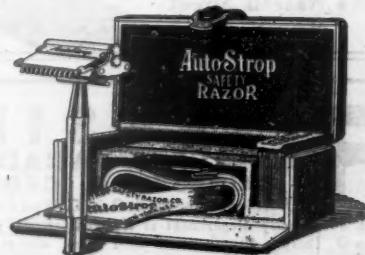
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Board to Examine Army Officers.

For the examination of Army officers to determine their fitness for promotion, a board consisting of the following officers was appointed by the Secretary of War on Sept. 2 to meet in Washington: Col. Harry G. Bishop, Col. Michael J. Lenihan, Lieut. Col. Frank S. Armstrong and Capt. A. Kirk Reeves.

Baseball at Fort Totten.

"Fort Totten has the best baseball team in its local history," writes a correspondent. "The crack Long Island professionals came to the garrison Aug. 27 and received the surprise of their lives when they were taken through eighteen innings of wonderful baseball and defeated, 4 to 3. Long Island made three runs in the last inning, but the locals made a fast rally and got the win-

ning run over when Radford hit a screaming single to center field and sent Kerwin home for the winning score. Morrison, the local pitching ace, struck out twenty men, passed one man, did not hit a batsman and allowed but five hits. It was the best game ever played here and the 1,200 rooters were delighted."

Mexican Troops to Warn American Fliers.

An order of the Mexican War Department, made public on Sept. 7, states that Mexican troops serving near the American border will hereafter flash red, white and green signals to American aviators who have crossed into Mexican territory before opening fire on them, this action being intended as an additional warning to American fliers.

Changes of Station.

Instructions were issued on Sept. 5 by the War Department to send the 8th Cavalry, U.S.A., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for station, and a part of the 5th Cavalry to the Big Bend District for duty.

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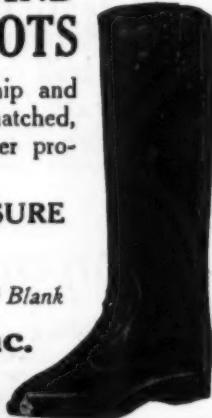
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The Plattburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all Post Stores and Army Cafeterias

DEMOBILIZATION AND ENLISTMENTS.

Progress of Demobilization.

Statistics regarding the progress of the demobilization of the Army, enlistments, and the estimated strength of the Army are included in the following figures which were issued from the Office of the Chief of Staff on Sept. 6:

Discharges.

Discharges reported to date are: Officers, 162,301; enlisted men, 3,124,633; total, 3,286,934.

Returned Troops.

Overseas troops returned to the United States include: Officers, 88,582; enlisted men, 1,790,469; total, 1,878,051.

Enlistments.

The total enlistments reported to date are 110,047. Overseas enlisted replacements forwarded to date include: A.E.F., Europe, 10,921; A.E.F., Siberia, 2,001; Philippine Department, 2,308; Hawaiian Department, 1,430; Panama Canal Department, 311; Alaska, 155.

Strength of the Army.

The estimated strength of the Army, Sept. 2, was 421,988. These figures include Army field clerks and nurses, but not 500 Marines remaining with the Expeditionary Forces:

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Europe	1,141	37,653	38,794
Siberia	324	8,153	8,477
At sea, en route Europe	8	38	46
At sea, en route U.S.	1,084	20,447	21,531
United States	32,380	291,418	323,798
U.S. Possessions	1,303	28,039	29,342
Total	36,240	385,748	421,988

Net Decrease Since Nov. 11, 1918.

	Strength Nov. 11.	Decrease to Sept. 2.
Europe and en route Europe	1,971,550	1,932,710
U.S. and en route U.S.	1,634,499	1,289,170
Elsewhere	64,839	27,020
Total	3,670,888	3,248,900

In connection with the demobilization of the Army it will be recalled that shortly after the armistice was signed attacks were made in Congress against our system of returning men to civil life from the Army and statements were made that Great Britain had a better system. The latest available figures of British army demobilization to reach us were issued in the week of Aug. 8-15 and show that up to that time there had been demobilized 2,960,294 officers and men. Up to Aug. 9 the U. S. Army had demobilized 3,165,642 officers and men.

COST OF ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

The vehicles, animals and harness required for an Army of 1,000,000 men, composed entirely of combatant troops, with Artillery horses and tractors but no Cavalry and with horse-drawn transportation exclusively, would cost \$112,000,000, the Statistics Branch of the General Staff computes. Transport for an Army of the same size, motorized to the extent now authorized, would cost \$148,000,000, or thirty-two per cent. more. The data given below for the motorized Army are computed in accordance with the 1918 Tables of Organization for thirty-seven Infantry divisions; for the non-motorized Army, according to the 1910 Field Service Regulations for forty-seven Infantry divisions, omitting Cavalry and adding thirty-seven regiments of Heavy Artillery as in the case of the motorized Army.

	Number	Cost
	Non-motorized	Motorized
Animals	421,989	198,850
Harness	245,919	135,808
Saddles	159,601	62,864
Wagons & carts	35,540	31,515
Aparejos	18,624	177
Ambulances, horse	2,191	461
Motorcycles		497
Bicycles		8,768
Ambulances, motor		461
Rolling kitchens		5,750
Motorcycles & sidecars		7,738
Tractors		2,769
Passenger cars		6,318
Trucks		30,314
Total		\$112,149,644
Cost in Dollars per Man.		
	Non-motorized Army	Motorized Army
Animal	80	38
Harness	14	8
Saddles	8	3
Wagons & carts	8	4
Aparejos	1	.01
Ambulances, horse	1	.3
Motorcycles, sole		.1
Bicycles		.8
Ambulances, motor		1
Rolling kitchens		2
Motorcycles & sidecars		8
Tractors		11
Passenger cars		17
Trucks		61
Total	112	148

COLONEL HARLEE WARMLY CONGRATULATED.

Lieut. Col. William C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., executive officer of the National Matches just completed at the Navy range at Caldwell, N.J., has been the recipient of many and warm congratulations for the great success of the matches. Colonel Harlee is in Washington for a short time getting a much needed rest after several months of strenuous duty. It may be said that it was due to his indefatigable efforts from the day of his assignment as executive officer that the biggest rifle contest ever held in this country was conducted at Caldwell without a hitch despite three weeks of inclement weather. The program, including the issue of a daily paper, ran without the least friction. Colonel Harlee credits the larger share of the laurels to the perfect co-operation of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers, who used every effort to promote the success of the shoot. The Army exhibit alone, he states, was the best ever assembled and was a source of tremendous interest to all attending.

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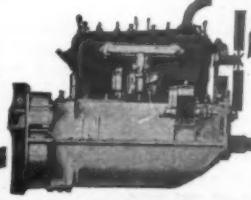
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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20 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION
WITH OTHER PEDIODICALS NOTE THAT THE
LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

RESERVE OFFICERS FOR THE U.S. ARMY.

In the hearings before Congressional committees on the Army Reorganization bill there has been one point on which high ranking officers of the Army and the National Guard agreed: That the war has demonstrated the necessity for maintaining a large reserve of trained officers. And as a result of this agreement we feel that in the bill which will establish the permanent military policy of the nation ample provision will be made for training a large reserve of officers in time of peace. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps, provided for in the National Defense Act, had not been in operation sufficiently long prior to the war to be developed to a state of full efficiency for this purpose. The organization of the R.O.T.C. is now under consideration with a view to such revision as may be necessary to perfect it so as to insure a steady output of officers for the lowest grade, second lieutenants. The matter of the further instruction of such officers with a view to promotion to higher grades is being considered in connection with the future military policy. But, whatever this policy may be, it is essential that the material for officers be developed during the educational life of our young men.

Recent study has shown that many of the students in college cannot undertake this training for the reason that a considerable proportion, in some localities as high as eighty per cent, earn their education by their own labor at schools and colleges and during the summer months. Comparatively few of our young men progress beyond the high school. To secure Reserve officers with educational qualifications, therefore, it will be necessary to make inducements greater than are now provided by law. The Government cannot well undertake the assistance of all young men through college, but it can offer to assist such as are necessary to maintain a reasonable reserve of Reserve officers. The National Defense Act authorizes 50,000 Reserve officers to be obtained from the R.O.T.C., whose Reserve commissions are to hold ten years. To build up and maintain this Reserve will require that approximately 6,000 men a year be graduated from colleges in the R.O.T.C. The question as to how the Government can get this number most economically is being studied at the War Department with a view to a reasonable solution acceptable to Congress and to the colleges.

It is fair to assume the Government desires to get the best equipped men for officers, hence it should select the best and give them the assistance deemed necessary. This will put a spirit of competition in colleges. This plan has been approved by all educators who have been consulted. Such a system could be put into effect now with minor changes in the law. Should universal military training be adopted, the period of this training will approximate the time the average student completes the high school course—approximately at eighteen years of age. While under observation during this period of training an opportunity will be presented for the selection of the new material for officers with a view to assisting the selected men in their education and the R.O.T.C. training. Should scholarships be announced as prizes for competition while undergoing training, an incentive to work would be supplied. Besides the officers' Reserve would then be recognized as a democratic institution because all young men will have opportunity to compete for it. In view of the agreement that Reserve officers of the highest type and educational equipment will best serve in the event of war, the foregoing plan deserves the most mature consideration and delib-

eration. While the desirable type of officer can be obtained from the R.O.T.C., efforts must be continued to secure Reserve officers from other sources as provided for in the National Defense Act or in any future military policy, but where education and training go hand in hand it is apparent that the young men availing themselves of the opportunities offered by the Government through the colleges will provide the reservoir of the best Army officer material.

REPORT OF CALIBER BOARD APPROVED.

The report of the board of officers convened as provided in Paragraph 142, S.O. 289-O, War Dept., 1918, for the purpose of making a study of armament, calibers and types of material, kinds and proportion of ammunition, and methods of transport of artillery to be assigned to a field army, having been approved by the War Department, the following action was, on Sept. 3, directed to carry out the recommendations made in the report of the board:

The light regiments in each even numbered Field Artillery brigade will be equipped with the French 75-mm. gun, M. 1897; in each odd numbered brigade with the American 75-mm. gun, M. 1916. The horse artillery regiments assigned to cavalry divisions will be equipped with the British 75-mm. gun, M. 1917. In addition to the light field artillery regiment (1st Field Artillery) stationed at Fort Sill, a light regiment in one of the Field Artillery brigades, each stationed at Camp Bragg, Camp Knox and Schofield Barracks, will be motorized when the equipment becomes available. The service tests in motorization of these regiments will be conducted under the direction of the Chief of Field Artillery in consultation with the Chief of Ordnance.

For the present all light Field Artillery regiments of the National Guard will be equipped with the French 75-mm. gun, M. 1897, horse drawn. When the results of the service tests in motorization of the light regiments of the Regular Army are known, such regiments of the National Guard as may be found practicable will be motorized. The designation of the regiments to be thus motorized will be based upon the recommendations of the Chief of Field Artillery in consultation with the Chief of the Militia Bureau, as approved by the Chief of Staff. All Reserve Officers' Training Corps units in the several educational institutions will be equipped with the 3-inch gun. The question as to what R.O.T.C. units shall be motorized and what motor equipment shall be provided for instruction purposes will be based upon the recommendations of the Chief of Field Artillery as approved by the Chief of Staff.

The foregoing action was communicated to the Chiefs of Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Ordnance, Motor Transport Corps and the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.

R.O.T.C. CAMPS OF GREAT VALUE.

Results Achieved Please Officers.

Officers of the Committee on Education and Special Training are enthusiastic over the results accomplished by the first Reserve Officers' Training Corps summer camps held after the war. These camps, held in six Army camps throughout the country for a period of six weeks, have been closed recently. While no report on the work has been published by the Committee on Education and Special Training, information obtained by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL indicates that the military results derived during the summer course of instruction have been beneficial to the committee itself, to the officers and non-commissioned officers on R.O.T.C. duty and to members of the training corps. The results of these camps should increase the interest in the R.O.T.C. movement and secure for it nation-wide recognition from both students and the general public. The advantages of the camps to the individual students and to the different educational institutions and to the country as a whole are marked. The summer's work indicates that a sufficient number of the foremost educational institutions are interested in the welfare of the R.O.T.C., which, in the opinion of officers of the Committee on Education and Special Training, practically guarantees the successful future of the organization.

These camps have also allowed the committee to visualize more clearly the field of its future activities, to see more accurately the distinction between the junior and senior divisions in the R.O.T.C. and to estimate more correctly the value of the military schools. As an additional advantage to the committee, the summer instruction has afforded the opportunity to prescribe with more assurance and precision the proper courses of instruction and methods of training to be followed in all future camps, and to better co-ordinate the instruction during the school year with the summer work. The opportunity for all officers and non-commissioned officers on duty within the districts combined for the different camps to associate in training for a period of six weeks was a decided advantage in itself. The discussions on the possibilities and future of the R.O.T.C., the exchange of ideas on the different problems confronting the professors of military science and tactics, the methods employed and the results achieved were highly beneficial. The results accomplished this summer should serve as a guide to military instructors in conducting their courses during succeeding academic years.

Benefits Gained by Students.

The benefit to the students was also marked. All training corps cadets who completed the six weeks'

course of instruction received training of especial value in the five qualifications of a good soldier, physical fitness, discipline, aggressiveness or the spirit of the offensive, rifle shooting and minor tactics, or the part played by the individual soldier in combat. No one student within the brief course was able to perfect himself in any of these qualifications, much less to qualify himself as a competent instructor. The result of the summer's work in camp did, however, impress and interest the student with the importance of training and the scope of the work necessary to properly train the individual soldier.

The greatest training benefits were obtained in physical development, the development of the spirit of the offensive and individual rifle shooting. Important training was also received in musketry and minor tactics. The discipline among the students at all camps was excellent. In all cases the men left camp with a better idea of the meaning of Army discipline, how it is built up and maintained. Great stress has been laid by the officers of the Committee on Education and Special Training of the value to the students of the opportunity to take this training under circumstances that allowed them to become acquainted with men from all parts of the country. The widespread interest in the R.O.T.C. idea is clearly indicated by the fact that practically every section of the country was represented. It was one of the primary endeavors of those in charge of the camps to teach the students the qualities underlying patriotism, loyalty, pride, cheerfulness, initiative, resourcefulness, determination and character. It was continually impressed on the men undergoing training that the possession of these qualities better fits the individual to act as a leader of men in battle and in civil pursuits, at the same time better qualifying him to assume the important obligations of citizenship.

EDUCATION WHOLLY IN CONTROL OF ARMY.

Section 11 of General Order 15, W.D., 1918, creating the Committee on Education and Special Training, was rescinded on Sept. 3, on order of the Secretary of War, and education placed wholly in control of the Army. A general order was authorized providing that the Director of the War Plans Division, General Staff, Major Gen. William G. Haan, is charged with the supervision and control of military training in civil institutions. All records of the Committee on Education and Special Training will be transferred to The Adjutant General of the Army for file. The Committee on Education and Special Training has been discontinued and in its place there has been organized in the War Plans Division of the General Staff a Reserve Officers' Training Corps branch to supervise, direct and control R.O.T.C. affairs, with Col. F. J. Morrow as chief. An R.O.T.C. section of The Adjutant General's Department has also been created in charge of Col. M. J. Lenihan, formerly brigade commander in the 42d (Rainbow) Division, which will have charge of records, correspondence and matters of administration generally. The new organization puts the R.O.T.C. on a stronger footing than before and portends expansion along more varied lines than was possible under the former committee. An education and recreation branch of the War Plans Division has also been created to act upon all matters pertaining to education, camp activities and moral training. Col. R. I. Rees, General Staff, who as a brigadier general was in charge of general education in the A.E.F., has been assigned to duty as chief of this branch.

ABUSE OF THE UNIFORM.

Noting the official appeal to the public to co-operate in putting a stop to the "shameful abuse" of the uniform by peddlers, an Army officer writes: "This is one of the many bad effects of the present tolerance, by both civil and military authorities, of the wearing of the uniform by civilians. The uniform is used as a disguise by aid of which frauds are perpetuated upon benevolent citizens. Upon military reservations it is worn by civilians as a disguise under which bold thefts of Government property are frequently made. The tolerance of the wearing of mixed civilian and military clothing is equally bad. It is needless to say that the association in the same camp of soldiers, who are under restrictions of military regulations, with the privileged civilian employee who wears only chosen parts of the uniform does not help discipline."

ARMY TO BE BELOW QUOTA.

Recent orders requiring the discharge of all physically eligible emergency men in the United States by Sept. 30 will reduce the effective strength of the Army to approximately 185,000 officers and men. This will be increased by the retention of such emergency officers as are authorized after Sept. 30. This total will be made up as follows: New enlistments and re-enlistments, 132,000; enlisted men, term not expired, 40,000; Regular Army officers, 9,000; emergency troops necessarily retained, 4,000.

NAVY RATION NOW FIXED AT SIXTY-EIGHT CENTS.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department directing attention to the fact the Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the Act of July 11, 1919, fixes the value of the commuted ration for officers, midshipmen and enlisted men of the Navy, at sixty-eight cents until the close of the fiscal year 1921.

NAVY TO SELL AERIAL EQUIPMENT.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has announced that 210 flying boats and seaplanes and 441 engines, exclusive of those installed in the boats or that will be supplied to them when they are sold, are to be offered for sale by the Navy Department. The sale will be by sealed proposals, received up to two p.m. Sept. 29, at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department. Authorization for this sale, which is of equipment in excess of the present needs of the Navy, was made after a careful survey of the flying equipment of the Navy. The material is of standard manufacture, accepted by the Navy after stringent inspection. It has been held in storage and most of the equipment is in excellent condition. Bids will be received on any quantity of seaplanes, flying boats or engines from one to the entire quantity. Awards will be made when the bids are above the appraised value. When bids are below the appraised value, awards may or may not be made. There will be offered eighty-three H-8-2-L flying boats, fifty-two H-16 seaplanes and twenty F-5-L. Among the small machines to be sold are fifty aero-marine seaplanes and ten aero model 40 flying boats, 441 separate engines, fifty-four Hispano-Suiza Engines, seventy-two used Curtiss engines, twenty used Hall Scott engines, nine Samson hydro-glacier engines and thirty-two Gnome engines, new and used. This material is all stored at the fleet supply base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.; naval aircraft factory, navy yard, Philadelphia; naval aircraft storehouse, Gloucester, N.J.; naval air station, Hampton Roads, Va., and Army supply base, Norfolk, Va. It is believed this method of offering surplus aircraft for sale will so widely distribute the material as to benefit aviation in general by affording everyone interested an opportunity to buy new planes at very reasonable figures. In order to make the sale complete, arrangements have been made to supply each of the larger classes with all accessories and instruments furnished in the Regular Navy equipment for that type of plane.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ARMY REGISTERED MAIL.

Responsibility for the non-delivery of registered mail for the U.S. Army has been made the subject of a general order to be published shortly at the direction of the Secretary of War. The order will state that "a person in the military Service who receives for delivery of registered mail or express will be held personally responsible for such mail or express unless and until he can produce satisfactory evidence of delivery to some other person duly authorized to receive same. Such evidence should be in the form of a receipt from the person to whom the mail or express is transferred. In case of loss of registered mail or express turned over by the Postoffice Department or an express company to any person in the military Service authorized to receive such mail or express for delivery to addressee, a board of three officers will be convened by camp or post commander to fix responsibility for such loss. The person found to be responsible will be called upon to make good the loss and, if still in the military Service, may be brought to trial by court-martial for any neglect of duty or criminality which may be involved. In case the responsible person has left the military Service a demand for reimbursement will be sent him, enclosed in a letter to the postmaster at his last known address. The postmaster will be requested to personally interview the responsible person, if possible, and urge him to make reimbursement. Should this procedure fail to bring satisfactory results all papers in the case will be transmitted to the Adjutant General for action of the Secretary of War. There is no authority for reimbursing the loser of registered mail or express from a company or exchange fund belonging to the organization to which the person found to be responsible for such loss belongs."

FOREIGN DECORATIONS FOR NAVY OFFICERS.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department on Sept. 9 that at the instigation of General Lyautey, French resident general in Morocco, the Sultan of Morocco has awarded to Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., now Chief of Naval Intelligence, the decoration of grand officer of the Order of the Ouissan Alouite for his services during the war on the Atlantic coast of Morocco and in the Mediterranean. Admiral Niblack was in command during the war of U.S. ships operating in the Mediterranean and in the Adriatic. Great Britain, it was also announced, had awarded the decoration of commander of the Order of the British Empire, Military Division, to these officers of the U.S. Navy: Capt. Richard H. Leigh, who was in charge of the submarine chasers and submarines operating in European waters, now assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Capt. Byron A. Long, who was on Admiral Sims' staff; Capt. Charles M. DeValin, Medical Corps, who commanded Base Hospital No. 3 at Leith, Scotland; Capt. Edward S. Bogert, Medical Corps, who commanded Base Hospital No. 2 at Strathpeffer, Scotland. The same decoration was also awarded the following commanders in the U.S. Navy: Herbert O. Shiffert; L. R. Leahy, J. Hale Sypher and Owen Bartlett. The decorations have been forwarded to the Navy Department through the State Department.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY IN 1855.

Samuel A. Ashe, of Raleigh, N.C., is the author of an article entitled "Memories of Annapolis" which appeared in the July number of the South Atlantic Quarterly, published at Durham, N.C., in which he gives some interesting reminiscences of the U.S. Naval Academy before the Civil War. He entered the Academy in September, 1855, when that institution was in its infancy, the student body numbering only 124. Four students had graduated in the previous year. These were Thomas O. Seifridge, Joseph N. Miller, John S. Barnes and John M. Stribling, and these, Mr. Ashe says, were the first graduates of the institution. At that time students were rated as "acting midshipmen on probation." On graduating they became midshipmen. The superintendent in 1855 was Capt. L. M. Goldsborough. Mr. Ashe's first cruise was in the sixteen-gun sloop Preble. In the next class above him were a number of those whose names were later to become well known in the American Navy: Dewey, Dayes, Farquhar, Howison, Howell and Kantz. In 1856 Alfred T. Mahan entered his class, and at once began to share its highest honors. "He was the most intellectual man I have ever known," writes Mr. Ashe. Winfield S. Schley was also in that class, as was Rear Admiral George C. Remey, U.S.N., retired. The intrepid Cushing was in a lower class. Mr. Ashe's last year at the Academy was likewise that of Dewey's, who was in the first class, Ashe being in

the second. They both served in the Civil War. Lieutenant Comdr. George B. Ashe, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. McCalla, is a son of Mr. Ashe.

CAMP MILLS ONKAREN DISCONTINUED.

The commanding general at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., was informed by the War Department on Sept. 8 that it had been decided to discontinue the further use of Camp Mills, Long Island, N.Y., as soon as the troops of the 1st Division had been removed therefrom. It is intended then to close out, as rapidly as possible, all activities of this camp, remove supplies and equipment, sell the improvements and return the land to the owners. Instructions have also gone forward to the commanding officer at the camp as to disposition of the Army personnel there.

U.S. TROOPS IN GERMANY TO HOLD LARGER AREA.

A much larger area is to be occupied by American troops in Germany than had been previously arranged for, according to a press message from Coblenz, which states that Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces, has decided that the area in question is to be twice as large as that which has been under American jurisdiction since the last American combat division left for the United States. Under the present arrangement the Americans are again to take over all the Coblenz bridgehead proper, or exactly the same territory on the east bank of the Rhine as they have occupied since December last. With the departure of the 1st Division on Aug. 15 the northern half of the bridge-head zone on the east bank of the Rhine was turned over to the French, who are now preparing to withdraw as soon as the 8th Division is ready to relieve them. On the west bank of the Rhine the American area has been extended about forty kilometers, taking in the large towns of Cochem, on the Moselle, Mayem and Andernach, which have also been occupied by the French since the departure of the 3d Division a month ago. On the east bank of the Rhine the Americans will continue to occupy the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, Neuwied and Montabour. The headquarters of the American forces will remain at Coblenz.

CLAIM BOARDS APPOINTED FOR AIR SERVICE.

Two Air Service Claim Boards for the Army were appointed on Aug. 13 to replace the board created by the Bureau of Aircraft Production on Feb. 25, 1919. The boards will hold separate sessions and will have power to recommend awards and supplemental contracts independently, but only when opinion is unanimous. When difference of opinion appears the chairman will call a joint session of the boards at which a majority vote will rule. The boards will pass on certain purchase contracts, all cost-plus contracts and all contracts of more than \$5,000. Contracts of less than \$5,000 will be reviewed when the award on competitive bidding is not made to the lowest bidder. In general the boards will take over all work covered by the old claims board. Detailed to the boards are the following: Board A—Col. Oscar Westover, chairman; Lieut. Col. Jacob E. Fickel, Major Elza C. Johnson (Inf.), Capt. William F. Volandt, Lieut. John R. Wheeler. Board B—Col. Oscar Westover, chairman; Lieut. Col. Warren E. Greene (judge advocate), Major Benjamin D. Foulois, Capt. George I. Rowley, Lieut. Robert N. Denham. Lieutenant Denham will act as recorder at all joint sessions of the boards.

NAVY'S DIRIGIBLE OF R-38 TYPE.

The Navy Department is completing negotiations with Great Britain for the purchase of a dirigible similar to the R-38. The British R-38 is the latest built lighter-than-air ship. Although 700,000 cubic feet larger than the R-3, which has a capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet, it weighs less, owing to improvements in design. The R-38 is 700 feet long and eighty-five feet in diameter. Congress has authorized the building of a construction shed and hangar for dirigibles at Lakehurst, N.J., in which two 5,000,000 cubic foot ships can be built at the same time. A ship of 3,000,000 cubic feet capacity is the largest at the present time. It will be several years before the U.S. Navy can compete with the navies of other countries in the construction of dirigibles, for the hangar, which has not yet been started, will take one year to complete. Great Britain now leads the world with three construction sheds and eight hangars. The personnel which the Navy Department is to send to England for instruction during the building of the dirigible to be purchased has not yet been selected by the Bureau of Navigation.

SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Amendment to Paragraph 2, Circular 82, W.D., 1919, was on Sept. 8 ordered by the War Department to read, as follows: "Sales of articles of clothing and equipage that have been declared surplus by the Office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department, except those listed in Paragraph 1, are also authorized to the following: Civilian employees of the War Department, employees of any zone, camp, post or other depot which issues supplies to the Army. Sales shall be made to the above classes of persons only when presenting a buying permit issued by the office or person to whom they report."

DRIVE FOR RECRUITS FOR SIBERIAN SERVICE.

In keeping with the purpose of the War Department to return for discharge all emergency enlisted men now serving in Siberia, special efforts are making to secure 2,000 recruits for service in Siberia as replacements during the month of September. Orders were issued on Sept. 4 providing that recruits may be enlisted for service in Siberia under the provisions of Circular 367, W.D., 1919, as amended, for a period of either one year or three years. One year men must have had previous military service under the Federal Government. All other provisions of Circular 367 will be fully complied with.

NO RELIEF FROM WEARING OF UNIFORMS.

Recently the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, prepared the draft of a general order providing that officers of the Navy shall wear the uniform only when on duty. Now that hostilities have ceased and the new uniform regulations of the Navy do not provide what is considered adequate dress for social functions, there arose a sentiment quite general in Washington that the

time had arrived when, aside from duty, officers might be made more comfortable by having the privilege of wearing civilian attire. Acting Secretary Roosevelt, while approving the plan, took the matter up with the President. The latter held that the nation was still on a war footing and that he could not approve of any action such as advised by the Acting Secretary. Not until peace is a fact, therefore, will relief from wearing the uniform be accorded either the Navy or the Army.

PROMOTION OF WOUNDED IN ACTION.

"During the war in France," writes an officer of Infantry, "a number of capable officers were wounded in action, and due to no fault of their own, remained unfit for duty for long periods of time. Due to this they were not promoted. The injustice should be corrected by the promotion of these men. Regulars, National Guardsmen, Reserves, every officer or ex-officer entitled to it. At least correct the records of these officers. Hereafter in each issue of the annual Army Register print a notation that an officer was not eligible for promotion between such and such dates because he was incapacitated due to injury received in action. If this is not done it will handicap these Regular officers affected, for in looking over future Army Registers the readers will come to the conclusion that these officers must have been very inefficient to have missed promotion."

OFFICERS DETAILED TO TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The Chief Signal Officer has been authorized to send six officers to Massachusetts Institute of Technology and six officers to Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University for the purpose of taking special technical courses. The Chief of Coast Artillery has been authorized to send not to exceed eight officers to technical schools for the purpose of taking advanced courses in technical subjects of use to Coast Artillery. These eight officers will be in addition to any number that the Coast Artillery School appropriation may permit sending. It will be necessary for officers so detailed to pay their own tuition, laboratory fees, etc. The Chief of Staff desires that only officers of the highest technical attainments and ability be sent to take these courses, to the end that experts of the highest class may be developed for research work and to act as instructors in Signal Corps and Coast Artillery matters.

GENERAL MARCH AGAINST SINGLE LIST PROMOTION.

While Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, was explaining the provisions of the Army Reorganization bill prepared by the War Department to the House Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 3, Mr. Dent made an inquiry as to the value of a single list system for promotion. General March said he was opposed to such a plan in view of the fact that it tended to promote officers from one branch of the Service into another branch merely because a vacancy existed there. He said there were various plans proposed which obviated some of the difficulties of this situation, but he declared that the idea of a single list was wrong. He said the adoption of promotion by selection would remove the complaint against promotion within the various branches separately.

CHANGES IN NAVY UNIFORM UNDER DISCUSSION.

Following the adoption of the new Navy coat with soft collar, modification of the cap has been taken under consideration at the Navy Department with a view to providing a distinctive design by changing the shape of the top and enlarging it. For the heavy rain-coat there has been suggested a light cloth with silk lining over rubber center, a material that will be serviceable and will conform to easy lines for the long coat. No enthusiasm having been aroused over the many geometrical designs offered for sleeve devices to replace the oak and maple leaves imposed upon the foul anchor, it is likely that no change will be adopted for some time to come. All uniform changes in Orders No. 25 and No. 27, of 1919, will be effective Jan. 1, 1921.

SERVICE IN AID OF FINDING LIVING QUARTERS.

Because of the exigencies of the situation in Washington, D.C., due to the lack of housing facilities, the War Department has taken steps to aid officers detailed to the capital in finding suitable quarters. The Director of Real Estate Service in the War Department has been directed to establish in that service a desk of information covering houses and apartments available for rent to officers in Washington. The situation has not improved since the War Plans Division of the General Staff advised that the department forego ordering officers to the capital because of the hardship entailed in securing living quarters and the difficulty of existing on the present rates of pay and commutation for quarters.

ENLISTMENTS FOR ARMY MINE-PLANTER SERVICE.

The opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army has been approved by the Secretary of War that natives of the Philippine Islands are not citizens of the United States and, consequently, are not qualified for first enlistment in the Coast Artillery Corps in time of peace. Also that native Filipinos who have served one or more enlistments in the Philippine Scouts may be enlisted in the Coast Artillery Corps for the Army Mine-Planter Service. The Secretary of War on Aug. 30 authorized the commanding general of the Philippine Department to enlist Filipinos in the Coast Artillery Corps for assignment to the Army Mine-Planter Service as indicated by the opinion of the Judge Advocate General.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO R.O.T.C.

Limits for the detail of non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men of the Army for duty at educational institutions have been set by the War Department in a communication under date of Sept. 2. The detail of enlisted men under provisions of Sections 46 and 56, Act of June 3, 1916, is authorized as in the tables as indicated, provided that the total number of active non-commissioned officers for duty with special units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps shall not exceed forty-two for Cavalry, ninety-one for Field Artillery, seventy-four for Coast Artillery, forty-four for Engineers, thirty-four for Motor Transport Corps, fifteen for Signal Corps, and not to exceed one unit of Medical Corps.

ARMY REORGANIZATION HEARINGS.

General March Continues His Testimony.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, continued his testimony before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 5, taking up the features of the War Department's Reorganization bill section by section. He pointed out the reasons for allowing the President the authority to organize the Army without hindrance by Congress. The first discussion came about when the Chief of Staff was asked what provision was made for the Chemical Warfare Service. General March said the trend of all humanitarian minds was away from the use of gas warfare and that the intention of the War Department was to build up merely a defensive service in the U.S. Army in order that the attack of any enemy in the future who might resort to this method of fighting might be met. He said it would be impracticable to carry on maneuvers with Chemical Warfare in times of peace because of the fact that it would be dangerous to fire shells containing poisonous gases on the Army artillery ranges. Chairman Kahn asked whether he did not think the Government should be amply prepared to protect itself in case some nation in the future might break its agreement and undertake to fight with gas. The reply was that the bill provided an organization for that purpose.

Mr. Dent asked why the Chemical Warfare Service should be absorbed by the Corps of Engineers rather than by the Ordnance Department. General March explained that the Corps of Engineers was composed of technically trained officers who had permanent assignments to Engineer duties while the Ordnance Department was filled by details. He said he was of the opinion that the Chemical Warfare Service received the best opportunity when it was placed under the Engineers. Mr. Kahn asked why it would not be feasible to institute a permanent Ordnance personnel from which officers might be detailed to the line every four years for a term of one year. General March said that would involve changing the detail system of the entire Army, and that he was of the opinion that members of staff corps should be detailed from the line rather than constitute a permanent personnel. In this connection he said he was strongly opposed to a permanent General Staff Corps, saying: "It would be a most unfortunate thing to change the detail system of the Army."

Mr. McKenzie asked whether it might be advantageous to combine the Tank Corps with the Field Artillery. General March said that the Tank Corps functions were not nearly enough similar to those of the Artillery to warrant such action. He pointed out that Tank Corps officers are trained in the use of much equipment which is not included in the Artillery officers' training, that it differed from the Infantry and Cavalry equipment as well. Mr. Dent asked the reason for having four distinct corps created out of the former Quartermaster Corps. He questioned the advisability of continuing separate, Finance, Quartermaster, Transportation and Motor Transport Corps. The Chief of Staff indicated that the technical functions of these various branches have been so multiplied as to make it advisable for their separate maintenance. General March explained the working of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the General Staff to the committee, showing the functions of the Director of Purchase and Storage as being under the general direction of the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic. He said the Quartermaster General purchased all regular supplies for the Army except those of technical nature, which were manufactured under the direction of some bureau, such as the Ordnance Department. The function of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division was to co-ordinate the purchasing which was left to the individual bureaus.

Mr. Greene inquired whether there would be any objection to having a separate civilian branch of the War Department which should have charge of the production of Army supplies. He said the Army function was to use the supplies rather than to see to their production. Mr. Greene suggested that such a system would obviate much criticism to which Army officers are subjected failing to adjust themselves in time of war to great industrial changes brought about by the beginning of a war. General March expressed opposition to such a plan because it would be impossible to get a civilian to carry on that nature of work for the salary of an Army officer, and also because there would be no guarantee of continuity in office. He added that it would remove the authority from the Army which had always been successfully exercised. The production of the every-day supplies of the Army was a different problem from that which arises in the time of war when it is necessary to have an organization separate from the War Department to co-ordinate entire native industries and industries in foreign countries as well.

General Rogers Against Promotion by Selection.

Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Quartermaster General of the Army, told the committee on Sept. 3 he was willing to answer any questions he might be asked, but that he did not wish to express any opinion in opposition to the views of his superior officers. In reply to this statement Senator Wadsworth said it was difficult for the committee to frame suitable legislation unless officers gave their individual views and opinions. General Rogers had no statement prepared, but said he would answer any questions asked him. As to his opinion of the limiting of the General Staff functions so that the General Staff would be prohibited from doing administrative work, General Rogers said he agreed with General Silbert in that there should be a limitation placed on the functions of the General Staff; that under the present system the various bureaus and corps are restricted as regards personnel matters. He also cited in the case of the Quartermaster Corps the restriction resulting from the separation of the Finance Department, the Construction Division and the Transportation Service. He said if an efficient supply system was to be worked out it would be necessary to combine all of these functions under one supply corps.

General Rogers was opposed to promotion by selection because he did not think it could be worked satisfactorily in practice in the Army. He was of the opinion that ninety-five per cent. of the officers of the Army opposed the introduction of such a system. He declared himself in favor of a strict elimination system with liberal graded retirement features. General Rogers said the technical staff corps should have permanent personnel rather than be filled by detail. Any difficulty arising from a failure of co-operation between staff officers and officers of the line branches came because staff troops were not detailed to serve with the troops. He advocated having such officers not actually detailed to act in the places of line officers, but to serve with them, for he saw no advantage to be gained by having the officer in charge of shoe procurement or the tester of

coffee command an Infantry company. On the other hand, he said, it was necessary to have these officers serve in maneuvers with the troops in their staff capacities.

When questioned further as to suggestions he might have with regard to the supply division of the Army, General Rogers said: "I wish for the U.S. Army to have the most efficient supply that is possible to have, and I do not think we have it now." "Isn't it better than in April, 1917?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"I don't think so," was the reply.

Senator Wadsworth said: "But that system broke down."

"I will have to differ with you on certain points of that, Mr. Chairman," replied General Rogers. He added that prior to the war there were certain purchases made common to all branches of the Army which should have been made by one agency, but he said it was the wrong plan to centralize this purchasing authority to such an extent that surgical instruments and medicines and things of that nature should be purchased by a central authority. General Rogers also criticized the plan of having a finance division separate from the bureaus of the War Department. This system, he said, caused a division of authority which had the effect of tying the hands of bureau chiefs. Col. G. P. Daly, who accompanied General Rogers, testified that in the allotment of funds to the various bureaus the Director of Finance had the authority to withhold any part of the appropriation that he might be directed in order to create a reserve fund. He testified that the Finance Division has withheld the sum of \$1,000,000 for the creation of such a reserve from the funds appropriated for the Quartermaster Corps.

Col. John R. R. Hannay, who also accompanied the Quartermaster General, declared that in effecting sales the funds received which should go to reimburse the appropriation for the article which has been sold now goes into a general fund held by the Director of Finance and may be used for any purpose. This procedure, he said, is in contradiction to former practice and to existing law. In conclusion, General Rogers said: "I do not believe in a Finance Department which can interfere with the work of the bureaus."

Asked his opinion concerning the proposed size of the Army, General Rogers said his private opinion was that it might be advisable to have sufficient officers to officer an Army of 576,000, but that the number of enlisted men might be cut down. He suggested a strength of approximately 250,000 or 300,000, which, he said, might be gradually increased if it was considered essential that a larger force be maintained.

Emergency Officer on Army Needs.

Herbert Parsons, formerly lieutenant colonel and intelligence officer of the 5th Division, who followed General Rogers, read a letter written by him to Senator Wadsworth and later printed in National Service, the publication of the Military Training Camps Association. In this letter Colonel Parsons made his comment on Army legislation under the following sub-heads: (1) Highly trained officers. The U.S. Army, he said, should have the most highly trained Army officers in the world, adding that every facility for continuing their education should be given both by school study and travel. He also advocated the attendance by American officers at all foreign military maneuvers. (2) Promotion. There should be an automatic system of promotion based on the recorded efficiency of officers. According to his views one of the great problems in the A.E.F. was the disposition of the too highly promoted Regulars who reached their high ranks by a system of seniority or by selection not based on efficiency records. He suggested the advisability of having officers always in competition, adding that the best men from each regiment should be chosen for assignment to schools. Such assignment, he maintained, should be considered as being worth advancement for several files. Then, he said, the most proficient officers in the school courses should be given additional advancement. His idea of the best solution of the promotion problem would be to adopt some system whereby an officer would be advanced according to his ability regardless of the length of his service. He advocated particularly the rapid advancement of young officers who showed especial promise. (3) Reserve officers. Colonel Parsons said every reasonable inducement should be given to attract officers not of the Regular Army to take more interest in military matters, saying that the chief difficulty in the war was the finding of sufficient officers. (4) Too many officers. He said the American Army was over-officered in the A.E.F., particularly in the staff corps and in the Service of Supply. This caused criticism, he said. (5) From the bottom up versus from the top down. Colonel Parsons questioned the advisability of having command exercised to such a great extent by staff officers who are not familiar with conditions lower down. Staff officers, he said, should become more closely associated with the problems of the troops in the field. (6) Use of special instruction. He criticised the waste resulting from the plan whereby officers were given special instruction in some cases during the war and were not then given an opportunity to use the instruction they received. (7) The Infantry. This arm, he said, must be kept in mind in legislating, particularly with regard to making pay provisions; it does the fighting, gains the ground and holds it and suffers the greatest losses. The Artillery, Air Service and Cavalry, he added, are auxiliary troops to the Infantry. (8) The Regular Army. Colonel Parsons called the attention of committee members to the fact that the Regular Army set the standards for the war. (9) Localization of regiments. He maintained that regiments and divisions of the Regular Army should be localized at least by name, saying that National Guard and National Army organizations gained wide publicity because of the fact that they had localized interests. (10) Machine guns. Every man and officer in the Army, this officer declared, should be taught how to use a machine gun. He asserted that the German army excelled in the use of this weapon because of the fact that it was not left by the Germans to a few experts, but was considered as a part of regular Infantry equipment. (11) Investigation.

Colonel Parsons closed his letter with the statement that he feared the great success of the American Army during the war would result in this country's neglecting the benefits that might be obtained by a thorough investigation of the military operations. He spoke particularly of the benefit that might result to the military establishment if all errors committed during the war were closely observed in a non-sensational manner by a board of experts. Colonel Parsons explained that this letter had been written by him while still in Luxembourg after the armistice had been signed.

General O'Ryan's Views on Courts-Martial.

Testifying before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 3 Major Gen.

John F. O'Ryan, New York Guard, formerly in command of the 27th Division, and who was a member of the board headed by Major Gen. Francis J. Kernan, U.S.A., which recently submitted a report to the War Department concerning proposed modifications of the Articles of War and the courts-martial system, expressed himself as opposed to changes in methods controlling courts-martial except as they relate to legal features and the subject of review. "The chief object of discipline," he said, "in time of war is to deter the great mass of soldiers from committing offenses against the regulations. In addition to patriotism, the hope of reward and the desire to acquit themselves well, there must lie compulsion. The A.E.F. had a small percentage of men who might be regarded as undependable. Their idea was not to desert but to be absent without leave on the eve of battle. Every commander must have at hand summary methods of enforcing discipline. During the battle period it is impossible to provide the court prescribed and carry out the procedure imposed." The men of the 27th Division, General O'Ryan said, were satisfied with the court-martial system as it stands. He believes this feeling extends to the National Guard. "When the Army was first mobilized," he continued, "officers were appalled by the idea of training and disciplining such a mass of men. They thought it best to inflict such punishment as would terrorize the other men. They thought the sentences after a reasonable time would be modified. Nobody thought the severe sentences would be carried out. Officers thought this plan would have a beneficial effect unless the sentences were so severe as to be inhuman. The object was to give an example of military justice." General O'Ryan declared that the argument of former Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell that thirty years and three months should be two punishments for the same offense was not sound. Correct punishment must vary according to the divisions in which they occur, he said, and it might well vary from thirty years to three months. He said he had reviewed from 100 to 120 G.C.M. cases in which the punishment was modified in about one-third and approved in two-thirds of the cases. "The percentage of G.C.M. cases which have resulted in injustices is small," he added. "I believe it is less than in civil life."

(Continued on page 50.)

GERMAN SUBMARINES INFERIOR TO OURS.

Recent tests conducted by the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the U.S. Navy Department have proved that the much vaunted German cruising submarine in general efficiency is far behind vessels of the same class and age in the United States Navy. The German submarine at the end of the test proved inferior in speed on the surface and under water her cruising radius was inferior to that of the U.S. Navy craft. In other important details she was also far behind the American boat. This direct comparison made by the Navy Department between the two boats is interesting and instructive. While some details of the comparative tests cannot be given sufficient information is made public to destroy utterly the claim of superiority of the German submarine. This is in line with what the British and French naval authorities have asserted regarding the later German submarines.

The announcement as to the tests made public by the Navy Department on Sept. 8 recalls that five German submarines of the latest design were brought to the United States for use in the Victory Loan campaign. Four came over under their own power, manned by officers and men of the U.S. Navy. The propulsive machinery of the fifth was partially destroyed so that it was necessary to tow this vessel across.

The best of these German boats was "tuned up" for special trials. A special trial board was designated, following the established practice in carrying out contract trials for submarines of the U.S. Navy. The boats compared were ex-German submarine U-111 built at the Germania Yard, Kiel, Germany (completed in 1918) and S-3, a submarine designed by the Navy Department; S-3 was built at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and was commissioned in 1918. Both belong to the "800-ton class"—U-111 having a surface displacement of 830 tons and S-3 a surface displacement of 854 tons. Dimensions of boats:

	U-111.	S-3.
Length	235 ft.	231 ft.
Beam	21 ft.	21.5 ft.
Draft	12.5 ft.	12.5 ft.

In the trials the maximum surface speed of the U-111 was 18.8 knots while the S-3 made 14.7 knots. The submerged speed of U-111 was 7.8 knots while S-3 made 12.4—a remarkable difference in favor of S-3. The radius of action of the two boats is also in favor of S-3, despite all the furor that was created by the advent of the German U-boat on American coasts during the war.

U-111 can cruise 8,500 miles at eight knots, while S-3 can cover 10,000 miles at eleven knots. The submerged cruising radius shows an equal preponderance in favor of S-3. Both boats can carry twelve torpedoes. U-111 mounts two 4-inch guns, one forward and one aft, while S-3 mounts one 4-inch gun forward, this practice of one gun on a submarine being standard practice in the United States Navy. So much for the ordinary military characteristics of the vessels.

U-111 is congested to the last degree; she is complicated in the extreme by the installation of many "gadgets," some of which are of doubtful utility and more doubtful necessity. Accessibility to her equipment is very difficult; frequently it is necessary to take down three installations to overhaul one. On the contrary S-3 is a habitable, livable proposition; comparatively "roomy" with reasonable accommodation for officers and crew. Her equipment is accessible and her general habitability is vastly superior to that of U-111.

Much has been written of the seaworthiness of the German U-boat. An opportunity to compare the sea-going capabilities of the two vessels occurred during these trials and the general consensus of opinion among the officers conducting the test is that S-3 is the more seaworthy vessel. Her decks are drier, her bridge less subject to green seas, and her general behavior in a seaway superior. Referring to the comparative diving capabilities of the two vessels and general handling there was few differences and those few appear to favor S-3.

In their reports of the outcome of the comparative tests the bureau officers point out that there should be no idea that "we have nothing to learn from the Germans." There are a number of interesting details in design, construction and in operation that are well worth while studying. A few features are worthy of adoption for the U-111 is the "mittel U-boat," which type is considered by the Germans as, by far, their best submarine.

CHANGES, ARMY COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL
Changes in Army commissioned personnel including Regular officers discharged from emergency rank to Aug. 30; promotions and demotions since April 6, 1917, and resignations, Aug. 1 to 23, are given in the following tables prepared by the Statistics Branch, General Staff, to Aug. 30:

Officers Returned to Regular Grade Since Nov. 11, 1918.
a, brigadier general; b, colonel; c, lieutenant colonel; d, major; e, captain; f, first lieutenant; g, second lieutenant.

Permanent rank.							
Emergency rank.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.
Major general . . .	4	24	1	3	8		29
Brigadier general . . .	85	65	42	3	1	213	195
Colonel . . .	72	107	33	1			213
Lieutenant colonel . . .	47	140	1				188
Major . . .		198	13	1			212
Captain . . .		139	20				159
First lieutenant . . .				52			53
Total . . .	4	109	138	196	374	153	74
							1,048

Promotions and Demotions Since April 6, 1917.

Given emer- gency rank.			Returned to per- manent rank.		Per cent. returned to permanent rank.	
Regular Army rank.						
Colonel . . .			175		139	
Brigadier general . . .			41		41	
Lieutenant colonel . . .			379		145	
Major . . .			930		216	
Captain . . .			2,922		550	
First Lieutenant . . .			2,036		334	
Second Lieutenant . . .			1,341		74	
Major general . . .			4		0	
Total . . .	7,828		1,465		19	

Resignations of Regular Army Officers, Aug. 1 to 23.
Since Nov. 11, 141 permanent officers and 1,157 provisional officers have resigned from the Service.

Lt. Col.	Major.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.
Arm of Service.	Perm.	Perm.	Prov.	Perm.
Infantry . . .	1	1	1	4
Coast Artillery . . .			1	20
Cavalry . . .	2		3	7
Field Artillery . . .			3	18
Medical Corps . . .	2		14	
Engineers . . .		1		7
Veterinary Corps . . .		1		2
Dental Corps . . .	1		3	4
Chaplains . . .		1		
Total . . .	1	1	7	29
			80	3
			94	217

ARTILLERY DECLARED OBSOLETE.

A recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance that 1,240 guns and 1,203 carriages be declared obsolete has been approved, thereby greatly reducing the number of types of artillery to be maintained. The recommendation covers all sights, limbers, caissons, ammunition, and other battery equipment pertaining to the types involved. The cost of the property affected may be estimated at \$10,000,000. It is proposed to place five-inch guns, Model 1897 and 1900, and six-inch guns, Models 1903 and 1908, in storage for possible future use. The same action will be taken in regard to those parts of all types for which a suitable scrap value cannot be obtained and for which there is any reasonable prospect of future use. The types of guns and carriages and the numbers of each follow:

Caliber.	Model.	No. on hand—	Guns.	Carriages.
3.2"	Guns, Models 1885 and 1897 . . .	362	378	
3.6"	Mortars, Model 1890 . . .	76	77	
3.6"	Guns, Model 1891 . . .	25	25	
3.8"	Guns, Models 1903 and 1907 . . .	9	9	
3.8"	Howitzers, Models 1908 and 1908 MI. . .	30	30	
4.7"	Howitzers, Models 1907, 1908 and 1912 . . .	110	110	
4.7"	Howitzers, Model 1913, Pedestal Mount . . .	21	21	
5"	Siege Guns, Models 1890, 1897 and 1898 . . .	71	62	
6"	Howitzers, Model 1908 . . .	40	40	
7"	Siege Howitzers, Models 1890 and 1898 . . .	70	68	
7"	Siege Mortars, Model 1892 . . .	61	61	
2.24"	Models 1898, 1900 and Driggs Schroeder Mk-III . . .	89	89	
4"	Guns, Driggs Schroeder . . .	4	4	
4.72"	Guns, Armstrong, Caliber 40 . . .	18	17	
4.72"	Guns, Armstrong, Calibers 45 and 50 . . .	17	18	
5"	Guns, Model 1897 . . .	6	—	
5"	Carriages, Model 1896 . . .	—	32	
5"	Guns, Model 1900 . . .	21	—	
5"	Carriages, Model 1903 . . .	—	21	
6"	Guns, Armstrong . . .	8	8	
6"	Guns, Navy, Calibers 30 and 35 . . .	79	12	
5"	Guns, Model 1897, on Wheeled Mounts . . .	28	28	
6"	Guns, M1908, on Wheeled Mounts . . .	—	—	
6"	M1917, Type A . . .	18	18	
6"	Guns, M1903, on Wheeled Mounts . . .	77	74	
6"	Wheeled Mounts, Model 1917, Type B . . .	—	1	

THOUSANDS PAY TRIBUTE TO COL. KNISKERN.

More than 3,000 persons, officers and civilians, attended a reception to Col. (formerly Brig. Gen.) Albert D. Kniskern, Q.M.C., U.S.A., at Chicago on Sept. 2. A farewell dinner at the Hotel LaSalle was tendered by the officers of the Zone Supply Office. The elaborate menu, with a portrait of the guest of honor and the names of the 180 officers on duty in Zone 7, conveyed this farewell message: "On the eve of his departure for a well-earned rest after more than thirty years of active military service, the officers and ladies assemble at this board to express in a meager way the high honor and esteem in which they hold Col. Albert Decatur Kniskern, who by his wise counsel and fertile brain has guided the destiny of those who have been associated with him during the late war, engaged in a work that demanded the highest type of executive ability from the chief of such an organization. . . . It is with regret that we see him leave, but we are happy in the thought that we have been associated with him. We wish him and his family a long life of happiness and prosperity, and the least that can be said is, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.' The reception was held in one of the new Army warehouses at Chicago, which was appropriately decorated, music being furnished by a bluejacket band from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Felicitations by letter and wire came by hundreds, among the letters being those from Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Quartermaster General; Major Gen. George W. Burr, Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic; Major Gen. John L. Clem, retired; Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, former acting Quartermaster General; Brig. Gen. James B. Erwin, Col. H. E.

Wilkins, Q.M. Corps, Zone Supply Officer at New York city; Col. Alex M. Davis, W. R. Grove, William Elliott, James W. Furlow, Jack Hayes, W. H. Hart, Will H. Point and D. B. Hacker, all of Q.M. Corps; Col. H. O. S. Heistand and Major D. B. Case. In his letter General Rogers wrote: "I have known Colonel Kniskern personally for the last thirty years, and had the pleasure of serving with him during my tour in the Philippines ten years ago. His never failing courtesy and his knack of unselfish helpfulness have won for him the unqualified affection of all who know him, in all grades and classes, in the Army and in civil life. The crowning achievement in his military career is evidenced by his marvelous work as the directing force and influence which made a success of the Chicago depot of the Quartermaster Corps during the war. It is a monument to his ability, of which he and those associated with him may well be proud."

Frederick. His life should be an inspiration to all high-minded governing men for long ages to come. "One of the greatest kings of any age," an English historian very recently said in writing of him.

That the act of throwing his statue into a Washington cellar was at bottom the idea or the wish of the Army, I have never for a moment believed. It was in no sense typical of soldiers, certainly not of our Army. I have thought, and sincerely hope I am right, that it was done solely as an unavoidable expedient, made necessary at the time by strong pressure from an overwrought public. To restore it to its former pedestal is the least we can now do, and I most earnestly hope that this will be done. For one, I should like to see its restoration made through the Army, without any initial suggestions from the general public, that the soldierly honor of the Army may stand vindicated before all the world.

G. L. MCKINNEY, Lieut. Col., Med. Corps.

APPPOINTMENTS FOR CLASS III OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I note with interest on page 1697 of your issue of Aug. 9 the article signed "Major," relating to an eligible list for Class III officers, and concur fully in his opinion that these men should be given their provisional appointment in the Regular Army as promised. I have had these men under me on the field and elsewhere and I can truthfully say that it has been only a pleasure to hold their respect. I have the same to say for the officers who were promised provisional commission at the close of the first and second training camps and were commissioned in the Reserve to await their appointment.

Allow me to go further in behalf of the interest of these men (they are men after going through this war) to say that the War Department should find a way in which to commission them in the Regular Army. Being an instructor in the second officers' training camp, I am qualified to say that the men commissioned on the waiting list would have in each instance received a first lieutenant's or captain's commission, and it is certainly not right for these men to suffer for mistakes that can be corrected with little or no effort. Give them a square deal and you will only be doing them justice when you give them their permanent commissions.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

FAVORS PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As an emergency and former Reserve officer, and at the present time a Class III officer still in the Service, I desire to call attention to the fact that officers of our class have at all times been subject to the so-called selective promotion, to the best of my knowledge, and I have during my acquaintance with hundreds of such officers never heard any criticism of this manner of designating officers for promotion. I think we felt that those that deserved promotion most usually got it, and I don't recall any instances where I noted the presence of any fawning or other similar attitudes toward superior officers who had the power of making recommendations. It has been my experience that an officer who, when opportunity offered, was willing to do a little more than he had to was invariably rewarded. This has been true in my career, for I recall that in the ranks, with the exception of certain staff corps higher non-commissioned officer grades, promotion has surely been decidedly selective. It was a case of the best man got it. Every promotion I ever got I had to work for. Had to get out of the rut and do a little more than "keep out of trouble and stay reasonably sober," and I noticed that in all outfits I ever served in, the higher the man in rank plainly the better the man. That those who remained stationary year after year were very plainly deserving of such immobility. This, it seems to me, is a good illustration of the true advantages of selective promotion, and it ought to be equally advantageous to all ranks of the Army, regardless of one's status. It surely is an inducement to those who are ambitious and efficient to keep going, while the seniority scheme seems like a lazy man's game.

SIGNAL CORPS.

THE ENLISTED MEN COMMISSIONED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Just a few lines re bill H.R. 7749, introduced by Mr. Johnson, Kentucky, providing for retirement of former non-commissioned staff officers who were commissioned in the National Army, also re article signed "Non-Com. Staff" in issue of Aug. 9.

Why does the non-com. staff hold itself aloof from the other enlisted men who were commissioned? Why so much stress on responsibility and most reliable class? There were former first sergeants and sergeants commanding companies and battalions in all our combat divisions, and who were in all our fights. Is the former non-com. staff under the impression that these men did not have any responsibility? If the former non-com. staff officer, who was generally commissioned in his department, lost 1,200 olive drab shirts in transit, etc., he could be relieved of accountability with a survey. What a contrast with the former first sergeant or sergeant who was commanding a battalion in the Argonne. Suppose through some error he would get his battalion in a hole and get his men shot up. He was responsible for something which he could not return. He was dealing in human lives, and had to overcome resistance and get forward with the least possible casualties. Get forward was the word sent along the line. These men had a great responsibility to carry; also that they must have been reliable or they would not have had a battalion. These men too have spent the best parts of their lives in the Army, and are too old to start life anew, in civil life. A large proportion of these men were married.

I believe that any enlisted man who was commissioned and successfully commanded troops is worthy of consideration. I maintain that all enlisted men who were commissioned, and who made good, who have over fifteen years' service, should be given a Reserve Corps commission and retired; that all enlisted men who were commissioned and who made good, who have less than fifteen years' service, should be appointed warrant officers; the grade of warrant officer to be created for this purpose. This is merely the viewpoint of one who was a former first sergeant who wallowed through the mud along the Metz road and through the underbrush in the Argonne. The slogan in the A.E.F. was—it is not what you used to do, it's what can you do to-day—and all roads lead to Blois.

SIXTEEN YEARS A DOUGHBOY.

THE BILL CREATING TWO ADMIRALS.

House Passes Bill to Appoint Sims and Benson.

The House on Sept. 8 passed the bill H.R. 7767, to appoint Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., and Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., as permanent admirals in the Navy.

The bill authorizing the appointment of two admirals in the U.S. Navy, naming Admiral William S. Benson and Rear-Admiral William S. Sims, passed by the House on Sept. 8, was scheduled to be reported to the Senate on Sept. 12. The fact that members of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs are in general disagreement on the measure as it stands became known the day previous, and it was said on excellent authority that the measure would not be reported out until Sept. 16, and then in amended form. Opinions of committee members range from opposition to the appointment to the permanent rank of admiral and full pay for life of any officer who served in the Navy during the war, to a demand for the addition of the name of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., now a member of the Navy General Board. Other Senators insist that no permanent admiral be appointed, but that Rear Admiral Sims be named as a permanent vice admiral, in recognition of his distinguished record as commander of the U.S. Navy forces in European waters during the war. Adherents of Admiral Mayo declare that as the actual commanding officer of the fighting ships of the Atlantic Fleet he alone deserves the honor of a permanent appointment as admiral. Other members of the committee are in favor of passing a measure providing for one permanent admiral, drawn in the manner of the bill providing for a permanent general in the U.S. Army, and allowing the nomination to come from the President. While the committee would appear to be in present disagreement it is stated at the Capitol that differences will be smoothed out by Sept. 16 and that the bill will be reported as passed by the House or else amended to provide for but one admiral.

Effect of House Bill.

Representative Peters of Maine, in charge of the bill to advance Admirals Benson and Sims during its passage by the House on Sept. 8, said in presenting the bill:

"The effect of the bill, with the assured action of the President to follow, is to give Admiral William S. Benson and Rear Admiral William S. Sims the permanent rank of admiral, which is now held by Benson temporarily as Chief of Operations, and which was held by Sims during the last part of his service in Europe. It preserves their present relative seniority and makes them senior to other officers who are holding the rank of full admiral temporarily, like the commanders of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleet, whose commissions might be prior in date. It gives the new admirals full pay for life instead of three-quarters upon retirement, but as against that it provides that they may be called upon for any active duty even in peace time after retirement. They are obliged to retire upon reaching the age limit as now provided by law instead of having the option themselves of retiring or not, as was the case when Dewey was made the Admiral of the Navy."

"No new office is created in the sense that there will be any more officers in the Navy. These two men whose permanent rank is that of rear admiral, both of whom have held the rank of full admiral temporarily, will simply continue in the Service until the retiring age as admirals instead of rear admirals. Upon their deaths the vacancies shall not be filled. As to compensation, Congress in 1870 provided that the pay of a general in the Army should be \$13,500. In 1908 it was provided that the pay of the corresponding rank in the Navy, being admiral, should be the same. It would seem rather niggardly of Congress in conferring the honor to cut down the pay, and so we have left it the same, although the pay of a temporary admiral is somewhat less. No allowances are provided for in addition to salary, and none would be drawn after retirement, which in the case of both of these distinguished officers in regrettably near in date, Admiral Benson retiring Sept. 25, 1919, and Admiral Sims Oct. 15, 1922."

Mr. Peters and others made eulogistic remarks upon the most valuable work of these two officers in the direction of the Navy's superb activities in the Great War, and the bill, after amendment to eliminate specific mention by name of the two officers to be signally honored by appointment to the permanent rank of admiral, was passed by a vote of 245 to 9, one other answering "present," and 175 not voting. As the bill now goes to the Senate it reads:

Be it enacted, etc., that the President is hereby authorized to appoint by selection and promotion two permanent admirals in the United States Navy. The said admirals, when so appointed, shall retain their present seniority as between themselves and shall be senior to officers temporarily appointed to the grade of admiral: Provided, That said permanent admirals shall not suffer any reduction in pay when retired for age, pursuant to the provisions of the existing law, and the President is authorized, in his discretion, upon or after retirement, to assign them to active duty: Provided further, That the pay of said permanent admirals shall be that prescribed in the act making appropriations for the naval service and for other purposes, approved May 18, 1908: And provided further, That whenever such appointments are made pursuant to the provisions of this act they be vacated by death or otherwise, the resulting vacancies shall not be filled: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall create any vacancy in any grade in the Navy or increase the total number of officers authorized by law.

HEARINGS FOR COAST GUARD-NAVY MERGER.

The transfer of the Coast Guard back to the Treasury Department by executive order has not settled the question of the permanent status of that Service, according to the opinion of Representative Guy E. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, who has introduced a bill at this session of Congress providing for the permanent transfer of the Coast Guard to the Navy. Mr. Campbell told a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that he would press the measure. In response to a question as to whether action on the bill might not be had without waiting for hearings, Mr. Campbell said he desired to have hearings so that the entire Coast Guard-Navy arguments might be aired for the benefit of Congress in acting on the legislation. He said the hearing held during the last session was not complete and that it was too "friendly." The hearings cannot be had on the merger bill until the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has completed railroad legislation. Information received at that committee indicates that railroad matters are expected to be disposed of soon after the middle of September. Officers of the Coast Guard who favor the plan of amalgamating that Service with the Navy call attention to the approval of the proposed amalgama-

tion which has come from Chambers of Commerce of all important coast and lake cities. Only one city, New York, has declared itself, through its Maritime Exchange, to be neutral. The New York view is held to be due to the salvage provision in the 1919 Naval Appropriation Act, which appeared to give the Navy power to salvage all ships; Acting Secretary Roosevelt has explained that the salvage provision was necessary in taking over the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company during the war, and was never intended to interfere with private commercial interests. In the 1920 act the salvage proviso, under the heading, "Pay, Miscellaneous," reads for the "recovery of valuables from shipwrecks." It is understood that the Secretary will advise Congress to amend the act so as to make the salvage section apply only to the Navy.

ARMY TO RETAIN 8,500 EMERGENCY OFFICERS.

Secretary of War Baker approved the retention of approximately 8,500 emergency officers in the U.S. Army on Sept. 10 by directing the revocation of paragraphs 1, 3, 5 and 9 of Circular No. 350, W.D., 1919. A new circular will be issued at once stating that as legislation prescribing the commissioned strength of the Army for the fiscal year 1920 requires that by Oct. 31, 1919, the total number of officers in active service be reduced to 18,000, it is necessary that the discharge of officers holding commissions only for the emergency proceed as rapidly as possible. Detailed allotments in accord with the distribution of 18,000 officers will be furnished at an early date to organization commanders and chiefs of staff corps or other activities. The emergency officers to be retained are to be selected, subject to War Department approval, by chiefs of staff corps, camp and department commanders and by other commanding officers to whom allotments are made, from among officers under their jurisdiction. Emergency officers to be retained outside the continental limits of the United States are to be selected by commanding generals of forces with which such officers are serving. Promotions are ordered suspended until Nov. 1.

Secretary Baker directs that it is necessary that emergency officers retained in the Service be selected so far as possible from among applicants for permanent appointment. Officers not applicants for permanent appointment will be retained only in those cases where they possess such qualifications for a particular duty that a suitable applicant for permanent appointment cannot be assigned for such duty. The selection of any emergency officer for retention at this time does not bind him to remain in the Service until June 30, 1920, nor does it obligate the War Department to continue him in the Service should his discharge for any reason become necessary or desirable. Officers under medical treatment for disabilities incident to military service will be retained in service whether or not applicants for permanent appointment until such time as maximum restoration has been attained. This will not be construed as authorizing retention of officers temporarily on sick report for minor disabilities. All emergency officers selected for retention as applicants for permanent appointment should be competent to perform duty in and willing to accept appointment in the line of the Army. As need for officers in various staff corps decreases it will become possible and necessary for many officers now selected by chiefs of staff corps for retention to be sent to line organizations for duty.

It is not contemplated that new commissions will be issued to retained emergency officers at this time. All concerned will continue to reduce need for commissioned personnel and to cause discharge of emergency officers as rapidly as their services can be spared. Officers eligible for retention under allotments to be published and whose retention is contemplated will be the last officers discharged. Instructions requiring Class 3 emergency officers serving with the line of the Army to be reported surplus before discharge are revoked. Emergency officers commissioned in or on duty with staff corps, bureaus or separate activities of the War Department will not be discharged until concurrence of proper chief has been obtained. For the purpose of securing or making recommendations regarding the retention or discharge of officers direct communication between commanding officers of posts, camps, forts and departments and the chiefs of various staff corps and other activities is authorized. Emergency officers when available for discharge hereafter will be given options similar to the provisions of Circular No. 350, merely advancing the limit of such options to Oct. 30.

Applications for appointment in the Permanent Establishment will not hereafter be forwarded to the War Department and no application initiated subsequent to the date of the amended circular will be given consideration in determining the classification of officers. Persons who have not heretofore submitted applications may do so if they so desire at the time of enactment of legislation creating vacancies to be filled. Effective on Sept. 10, promotions authorized under Circular 248, W.D., 1919, are suspended until Nov. 1, 1919. Recommendations for promotions in the temporary force of 18,000 officers will not be submitted until the promulgation of the instructions that are to govern such promotions.

INFANTRY OFFICERS FORM A BRANCH.

More than 200 Infantry officers of the U.S. Army met in the auditorium at the General Staff College at Washington, D.C., on Sept. 8 and organized the Washington branch of the Infantry Association. Lieut. Col. Brian H. Wells was elected chairman, Lieut. Col. John McA. Palmer vice chairman and Lieut. Col. George A. Lynch secretary. Major Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, formerly in command of the 83d Division, A.E.F., addressed the officers and told of his experiences in speaking to civilian audiences on the Army's work in the war. Among other interesting facts, General Glenn stated that he found the people generally in favor of universal training, but also encountered a perceptible sentiment opposed to having the training tend toward the strictly military. Other speakers addressed the officers on the proposal, which has been generally expressed individually, for a Chief of Infantry, with headquarters in Washington. Representation for the largest arm of the Service appeared to be a popular topic and it brought out a unanimity of opinion which was impressive. The question of promotion by selection, which is provided for in the War Department Army reorganization bill, was also debated, and on a vote it was shown that only two officers of all present were in favor of the adoption of a selection system in peace time. It was the sense of the meeting that promo-

tion by seniority with elimination was the best system and the most satisfactory to all the Army.

ARMY AIR SERVICE BORDER ACTIVITIES.

Although the "change in policy" which the State Department informed the Mexican government it might be necessary to adopt has not been manifest, so far as news goes there has been a decided change in conditions along the Mexican border relative to Army Air Service activities. How far this change extends is appreciable in the fact that since the last border disturbance all the Air Service units have been averaging around forty to fifty flying hours daily, and all these flights are being made in service planes, the J.N. 4-D planes having been removed. In addition to this 142 mounts for Lewis guns have been forwarded to the Texas fields and at San Antonio the Marlin synchronized guns are being installed as quickly as trigger motors are received to replace those supplied originally with the 1918 model of Marlin gun which did not fit the De Havilland plane.

The plan of employment of Air Service now scheduled for duty on the border includes two squadrons to be stationed at Rockwell Field, Calif., for patrolling from the coast to the east; three squadrons of a surveillance group and four squadrons of a bombardment group, the latter to be distributed along the eastern portion of the border. With no active opposition on the border it is planned to use the squadrons of the surveillance group and a portion of the bombardment group at intervals of 200 or 300 miles along the Rio Grande. The present distribution of groups actually operating along the border is as follows.

	Planes assigned.	Planes in commission.	Pilots.	Observers.
8th Aero at San Diego.....	18	14	30	0
A Flight, 11th Aero at Marfa.....	6	6	9	2
B Flight, 11th Aero at Eagle Pass.....	14	7	16	2
A Flight, 96th Aero at Dowless.....	4	3	8	0
B Flight, 96th Aero at El Paso.....	13	7	8	1
A Flight, 8th Aero at MacAllen.....	8	4	9	3
B Flight, 8th Aero at Laredo.....	6	6	5	5
	69	47	85	18

Flying personnel with considerable overseas experience is being ordered to border units as reports advise availability for assignment, and the Department Air Service officer, Southern Department, is distributing this personnel throughout the units operating in order to obtain the maximum of efficiency. During the first week of September the following troop movements occurred: 464th Construction Squadron moved from Laredo to Eagle Pass; Flight A, 90th Aero, moved to Eagle Pass; 1st Pursuit Group (ten officers and 385 enlisted men) moved from Mt. Clemens, Mich., en route for Kelly Field. Great effort is being made to further the co-operation between the Air Service and the troops in the Southern Department and plans of liaison have been drawn up from which arrangements have been made for the execution of exercises with the Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery. Work of this nature has been hampered in the Southern Department because of the lack of experienced observers and also of proper maps. Observers are consequently being assigned, and as maps are turned out by the Corps of Engineers the remaining obstacles in the way of co-operation will be practically removed.

Col. James E. Fecat, Department Air Service officer, Southern Department, has recommended the movement of the remaining units of the 1st Bombardment Group from Ellington Field to Kelly Field, where arrangements can be made for the co-operation with troops and the effective work of the group more readily be accomplished. Orders have consequently been issued for the movement of the 20th and 166th Aero Squadrons from Ellington to Kelly, and the transfer of Ellington Field to the jurisdiction of the Supply Group to be held as a concentration point for troops in case of increased activity on the border. The Aviation General Supply Depot at San Antonio has been functioning smoothly, so that matters of supply have been handled efficiently and rapidly. Bomb racks sufficient to equip the units on the border have been received and are being forwarded to all border stations, and forty-two twelve-inch cameras have been forwarded for the equipment of observation planes. An extensive training schedule has been laid out for all units, covering work in photography, artillery adjustment, radio, infantry and cavalry tactical control, dropping messages and with aerial cameras. Every contingency has been provided for and the Army to-day on the border, it may be said, is in an efficient state of preparedness so far as Air Service can possibly be.

A.E.F. RECRUITING RESUMED.

Recruiting for service with the A.E.F., Europe, will be resumed immediately. Recruiting officers and commanding officers of posts, camps and stations at which recruiting is authorized are authorized to enlist men under the condition that only white men will be enlisted. Enlistments may be for period of one or three years, provided that no man shall be enlisted for one year who has not had previous military service under Federal Government. Acceptance will be limited to Infantry, Signal Corps and Medical Department. Men eligible for discharge and re-enlistment under existing instructions may be re-enlisted. Such men will not be retained on their present duties, but will be forwarded at once or upon expiration of re-enlistment furlough to Overseas Replacement Depot, Camp Meade. Non-commissioned officers will not be re-enlisted under this authority with their warrants continued, but may be re-enlisted as privates.

MEN OF NAVY FOR ANNAPOLIS AND WEST POINT.

The Navy Department on Sept. 3 issued instructions that all enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps who receive nominations from members of Congress as principals or alternates for appointment to the Military Academy or the Naval Academy may on their own applications be discharged in order to return to their homes and make special preparation at private schools for the entrance examination. Such discharges for enlisted men of the Navy will be by special order of the Secretary of the Navy, without refund, and for enlisted men of the Marine Corps will be by special order of the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, without refund. Those who do not desire to be discharged may be detailed to a special school for instruction as mentioned above.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Charles B. Wheeler, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., upon his own application, and after more than thirty-six years of service, was retired from active service Sept. 3, 1919. He was born in Illinois May 3, 1865, and is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1887, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 5th Artillery. He was appointed first lieutenant of Ordnance in 1890; was promoted captain in 1893, major in 1906, lieutenant colonel in 1909, colonel in 1914, and was appointed a brigadier general in the National Army in 1917. His first duty after graduation was at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., and from there he went to Fort Monroe, Va., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Watertown Arsenal and to Washington, D.C., where he was on duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance from December, 1896, to October, 1906. Among other duties he was chief ordnance officer, Philippines Division, and commanding the Manila Ordnance Department from Nov. 14, 1906, to Dec. 2, 1907. He was in command of the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., and during the war with Germany was on duty with the A.E.F.

RECENT DEATHS.

Admiral Baron Charles Beresford, British navy, an officer of distinguished service and bravery, of worldwide reputation, died Sept. 7, 1919, while on a visit to the Duke of Portland at Langwell, Caithness, Scotland. Death was due to apoplexy. Admiral Beresford, although he was pre-eminently a man of the sea, was also a keen judge of horses and an all-around sportsman. He also was a prolific writer on naval topics and matters concerning Egypt. He was born in Ireland Feb. 10, 1846, the second son of the late Marquis of Waterford and Christiania, third daughter of the late Charles Powell Leslie, M.P., of Glasslough, County Monaghan. He was a fighter all his life, whether serving his country in the navy or as a member of Parliament, where, during his several terms of office, he steadily urged a greater British navy to control the seas. He entered the navy at the age of thirteen as midshipman and continued in that branch of the service for half a century, being made admiral in 1906. He was retired in 1911, but as a member of Parliament until 1916 and as a private citizen he continued as a strong force in the affairs of the empire during the recent war. Admiral Beresford had made many visits to the United States and on one occasion he remarked: "If America ever does go to war, no matter what happens at the beginning, she must eventually win because of the enthusiasm and intense patriotism of her people." In 1878 he married Miss Mina Gardner, daughter of the late Richard Gardner, M.P. Two daughters were born to them, Dec. 31, 1915. Admiral Beresford was created a baron by King George, assuming the title of Baron Beresford of Mettemore and Carraghmore.

The interment of Rear Admiral Thomas C. McLean, U.S.N., retired, who died at Utica, N.Y., on Aug. 29, took place at Arlington Cemetery, Washington, on Sept. 3. In addition to members of his family, a number of officers of the Navy were present.

Major John L. Crosthwaite, jr., assistant director of operation of the United States Shipping Board, was killed in an automobile accident at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1919. Major Crosthwaite was born in Buffalo, N.Y., forty years ago and was educated at Yale University. He married Miss Elsie Olds, of New York, and had two children, both boys. Graduated from Plattsburg as a captain of Artillery, he went to France in 1918 and was appointed a major in the Ordnance Department.

Lieut. (j.g.) Wilfrid Charles Wilcock, U.S.N., died at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1919. He was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1894, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in June, 1918. He served on the U.S.S. New Mexico, until October, 1918, when he was transferred to the U.S.S. Idaho and was on board her when he was taken ill with appendicitis on June 27, 1919, and was taken to the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, where he died. He is survived by his wife and daughter, Marion Endora, who was born in Brooklyn on Sept. 3, 1919, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Wilcock. The remains of Lieutenant Wilcock were interred at the Naval Academy Cemetery, Annapolis, June 9, 1919, with military honors.

Harry Wilbur Hill, jr., one of the twin sons born to Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Hill, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hill on Aug. 30, 1919, at Annapolis, Md., died the same day.

Mr. T. Edward Wilder died at his home, Lancaster Lodge, Elmhurst, Ill., on Aug. 22, 1919. His sons, Capt. Harold Wilder and Lieut. Paul Wilder, both formerly with the Aviation Corps, were at home. Mr. Wilder was a brother-in-law of Col. W. F. Tucker, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Wilder being a sister.

Mrs. Mary Johnson, wife of Thomas L. Johnson, former judge of the Probate Court, and mother of Capt. Thomas Lee Johnson, U.S.N., and Major Paul B. Johnson, Q.M. Res. Corps, U.S.A., died Sept. 7, 1919, at her home in Leavenworth, Kas. Mrs. Johnson was born at Canton, Ill., April 4, 1839, and was married May 18, 1864, to Thomas L. Johnson and has resided in Leavenworth since 1865. She is survived by her husband and four children, Major Paul B. Johnson, of Leavenworth; Mrs. Edward J. Larimer, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Capt. T. L. Johnson, U.S.N., and Miss Ortha Johnson, of Leavenworth. Two sisters also survive, Miss Ortha Piper, of Canton, Ill.; Mrs. Clara Keiter, of Grundy Center, Iowa, and Mr. George W. Piper, of Canton, Ill. Interment was at Mt. Muncie Cemetery, Leavenworth.

Mrs. Emma G. Lull, widow of Capt. Edward P. Lull, U.S.N., and mother of Lieut. Col. Charles E. T. Lull, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A., died at Baltimore, Md., on Sept. 7, 1919.

BRIG. GEN. BUTLER D. PRICE, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Butler Delaplaine Price, U.S.A., retired, died at Jamestown, R.I., the evening of Friday, Aug. 29, 1919, of congestion of the lungs, after a few days' illness. He was laid to rest at the National Cemetery of Arlington, Wednesday morning, Sept. 3. The Rev. Allan S. Haworth, of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, officiated. The pallbearers were headed by Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., of the Soldiers' Home, members of the M.O.L.U.S. and other general officers.

Entered the Service as second lieutenant, Pennsylvania Cavalry, Dec. 6, 1861; promoted first lieutenant Feb. 2, 1863; captain Feb. 23, 1864; and was honorably mustered out Jan. 5, 1865. His father could have obtained an appointment for him at the West Point Acad-

emy, but he had made the war and desired a commission in the Regular Army. He applied for the Cavalry.

Appointed second lieutenant, 4th Infantry, May 11, 1866; promoted first lieutenant Nov. 25, 1873; regimental adjutant Sept. 1, 1877, to Sept. 12, 1884; captain, Sept. 17, 1886; major March 2, 1890; lieutenant colonel, 1st Infantry, March 5, 1901; transferred to 4th Infantry July 23, 1901; colonel 16th Infantry, Oct. 18, 1902; retired at his own request Dec. 26, 1905, with rank of brigadier general.

He joined the 4th Infantry in August, 1866, and served with it at Fort Porter, N.Y., to November, 1866; Fort Wayne, Mich., to April, 1867; Fort Laramie and Fort Fetterman, Wyo., to March, 1870; at Frankford, Ky., to April, 1872; Little Rock, Ark., to May, 1873; Fort Sanders, Wyo., to January, 1874; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to October, 1874; Fort Laramie, Wyo. (on leave May 6 to Sept. 1875) to November, 1875; Fort Bridges, Wyo., to October, 1876; Fort Reno, Wyo., to August, 1877; Fort McKinney, Wyo., to November, 1878; Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., to September, 1879; in the field in Colorado in the Ute campaign to December, 1879; at Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., to May, 1880; in the field in Colorado to July, 1880; at Fort Sanders, Wyo., to May, 1882; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to August, 1882; Fort Omaha, Neb., to July, 1886; Fort Sherman, Idaho, to September, 1891; on recruiting at Boston, Mass., to October, 1893; with regiment at Fort Sherman, Idaho, to April, 1895; Fort Spokane, Wash., to October, 1896; Fort Sheridan, Ill., to April, 1898; in Florida to June, 1898; in Cuba, in the Santiago campaign, war with Spain, to August, 1898; Camp Wyckoff, N.Y., to September, 1898; Fort Sheridan, Ill., to January, 1899; en route to and in Philippine Islands to December, 1901; en route to United States and at Fort Clark, Texas, to May, 1902; commanding regiment and port, on leave to September, 1902; commanding regiment and port of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to October, 1902, when he joined the 16th Infantry and commanded that regiment and post of Fort McPherson, Ga., to May, 1905; en route to and in Philippine Islands until he was retired at his own request with the rank of brigadier general, December, 1905, after forty-two years of active service.

During his second tour of duty in the Philippines, General Price commanded his regiment and organized the first brigade post at Fort William McKinley, and was in command of it until relieved by Brigadier General Edgerly. After his retirement he lived in Washington, D.C.; was a member of the Brownsville Court of Inquiry, and of the Medal of Honor Board. General Price was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 27, 1845. He was the son of the late Col. R. Butler Price and Elizabeth Senter Hunt Price; grandson of Chandler Price of Philadelphia and Clermont Smith Hunt of Virginia, and a great-grandson of Dr. Isaac Senter of Providence and Newport, R.I. He was married to Clara Agnes Gillmore, daughter of the late James C. Gillmore, U.S.A., in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 18, 1866, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, rector. She is a sister of Commodore James C. Gillmore, of the U.S. Navy. He is survived by his wife and his two children, Elizabeth Senter Price, widow of Major Carver Howland, U.S.A., of San Diego, Calif., and Gillmore Delaplaine Price, of New York city, N.Y.; also his two granddaughters, Jeannette Howland and Mary Gwynne Price. "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL," writes a correspondent, "has been a household friend since 1866, and has cheered many a heavy hour of the long service of General Price on the Plains."

DEATHS AMONG OFFICERS.

The War Department announces, under date of Sept. 8, the names of the following officers who have died in this country at the places and time mentioned:

Brig. Gen. Butler D. Price, U.S.A., retired, at Jamestown, R.I., on Aug. 29, 1919.

Capt. George W. Polhemus at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., on Sept. 4, 1919; William A. Kinney at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., on Sept. 1, 1919.

Lieuts. John K. MacRae at Souther Field, Americus, Ga., on Aug. 28, 1919; John T. Hines at General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., on Aug. 22, 1919; James W. Payne at Knoxville, Tenn., on Aug. 31, 1919.

NAVY DEATHS.

The following deaths in the U.S. Navy are reported by the Navy Department:

Aug. 23—Edward J. Boyle, fireman, first class, U.S. N.R.F.; train accident at Laigle, France.

Aug. 26—George E. Herbst, seaman, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Albany; drowning.

Aug. 27—Robert Lancaster, apprentice seaman, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Texas; drowning.

Sept. 4—Wilfrid C. Wilcock, lieutenant (j.g.), U.S.N., at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sept. 4—James C. McDermott, lieutenant, U.S.N., at naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Sept. 4—Harold A. Schilling, apprentice seaman, U.S.N.; accidental.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Ernest A. De Witt, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Daisy Parthenia Jones were married on May 12, 1919, at the Nipa Club, at Corregidor, P.I., and the event, an account of which has just been received, was quite an elaborate one. The wedding was largely attended and included friends from Manila and other towns in the Islands. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Roy H. Brown. The bride was given in marriage by Capt. Earle L. Hunt, P.S. Miss Jones is a member of the Army Nurse Corps, and a sister of Lieut. Col. Robert E. Jones, formerly with the 13th Infantry stationed at Corregidor, and Capt. Charles R. Jones, 21st U.S. Inf. Lieutenant De Witt is from Providence, R.I. The Nipa Club was beautifully decorated and the colors of the regiment were attended by a guard behind the altar. Music was furnished by the band of the 4th Philippine Infantry, led by Lieutenant Tietze, M.C., U.S.A. From the altar bride and bridegroom passed under cross sabers of twelve officers, who were groomsmen, and proceeded to the bridal table, where the wedding cake was cut by the bride with the husband's saber, after which members of the wedding party assembled around the punch bowl, and under crossed sabers a toast was given by Lieut. Robert Steil, who attended Lieutenant De Witt as best man. The bride's gown was of ivory charmeuse and Georgette crepe, with trimming of silver lace. Silver slippers were worn, and picture hat of net and

ribbon with ribbon streamers. She carried a bouquet of white roses and cadena de amor with ribbon streamers. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Ferdinand. Many handsome presents were received. The groomsmen were Lieutenants Bear, Smith, Tillotson, Williamson, Holliday, Henninger, Mosher, McIntyre, Wolf, Quinn, Marshall and Hutto. A sumptuous buffet luncheon was served, followed by dancing.

At a very simple but attractive wedding, held at the post chapel at Schofield Barracks, H.I., Aug. 7, with Father Valentine, of Honolulu officiating, Miss Genevieve F. Murphy, sister of Captain Murphy, Q.M.C., U.S.A., became the bride of Mr. Charles S. Schutte. Only the family and very intimate friends were present for the ceremony. Mrs. Schutte left on the August transport for the States, where she will spend a few months with her mother, who is ill. She will then return to Honolulu, where she will be at home to her friends. Since Mr. Schutte's discharge from the Army he has accepted a position with the firm of T. H. Davies and Co.

Capt. Robert Campbell, U.S.A., and Miss Jelisava Sichirich were married at New York city Sept. 10, 1919, in the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton and Bishop Partridge, of Missouri, who had confirmed the bride when she lived in St. Louis. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Sichirich, who are among the Czech-Slovak settlers in Buenos Aires. The bride was given away by her father. Mr. Robert Adams was best man. After a trip to the West Captain Campbell will transfer his business from Minneapolis, Minn., to Buenos Aires, where they will live. The bride was graduated from Miss Merrill's School at Marmaroneck, N.Y., last June. She was born in Buenos Aires, but has been educated in this country.

Lieut. Keith Baldwin Hubbard, U.S.A., and Miss Marie Elise de Milhau Wilcoxson were married at Catskill, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1919, in the home of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. James Powers Philip. The Episcopal marriage service was used by the Rev. C. B. Muste, of the Reformed Dutch Church of Catskill. The ceremony was witnessed only by the intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties. The best man was George White, of New York city, and the maid of honor was Miss Katherine Taylor, of New York city. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Martin Francis Wilcoxson, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace, a court train, and tulle veil most becomingly arranged with orange blossoms and coronet of point lace. The ushers were Lieut. Charles Collier, of Kinderhook; Samuel Hopkins, Jr., and Calvin Burr, of Catskill. The house was beautifully decorated by friends of the bride, the central feature being the bridal arch of creamy white and shell-pink hydrangeas. An enjoyable program of wedding music was rendered, and a reception and collation followed the wedding ceremony. The couple received quite a large number of wedding presents. The bridal couple departed after the supper for a trip. The bride wore a traveling costume of blue serge with lace waist and becoming hat of red. Lieut. and Mrs. Hubbard will reside at Southdale Apartments, 178th street and Northern avenue, New York. Lieutenant Hubbard is a graduate C.E. from Pennsylvania Military College and a post-graduate student of highway engineering, Columbia University, 1916. He served in France first as a master engineer, senior grade, with the 11th Engineers, and later as a first lieutenant at the battle front with the 6th Engineers. He is a son of the late James Columbus Hubbard, professor at Woodbury College, Tenn., of Latin and mathematics, and Edith Eustis Hubbard, of Cincinnati, Ohio; is a brother of Major Eustis L. Hubbard, U.S.A. (West Point, '15), now on duty at headquarters, Camp Kearny, Calif.

Col. and Mrs. Laurence H. Moses, U.S.M.C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice, to 1st Lieut. Edward Ansley Fellowes, U.S.M.C.

Ensign Ernest R. Zabriskie, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Luigina Vanderpoel, daughter of Mr. Henry G. Pagani, of New York city, were married on Sept. 1, 1919, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, Mass. A reception at the Copley Plaza Hotel followed. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Henry Goddard, pastor of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Percival Neall, of Overbrook, Philadelphia, and now summering at Cape May, N.J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Lieut. John Franklin Mahoney, U.S.N. Lieutenant Mahoney is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1914, and is at present attached to Aviation and stationed at the naval air station, Hampton Roads, Va. The wedding is planned to take place in November.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Alexander announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance M. Alexander, to Lieut. Norman D. Cota, Inf., U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Campbell announce the marriage of their daughter, Florence Candace, to Lieut. George Randall Kalbfus, U.S.N., on July 8, 1919, at New York, N.Y.

AN ARMY TOAST TO THE NAVY.

During the time the Pacific Fleet was lying at anchor in Monterey Bay, Aug. 25-31, a banquet at the Del Monte Hotel was tendered to the officers of the fleet by the people of Monterey county, on the night of Aug. 25, at which Col. N. F. McClure, 11th Cav., U.S.A., made the speech of welcome to the fleet as the representative of the Army. After referring to the brilliant work done by Admiral Rodman as commander of the American squadron in the British Grand Fleet, Colonel McClure said:

"I had the honor to be associated with the Navy in the performance of a splendid work. I refer to the development of the port of Brest. Brest was the principal naval base of France, and the French did not want troops landed there for fear that the resulting increase of business would cause undue hostile submarine activity in that vicinity. But they did not know our Navy. They were forced to open that port to save themselves from defeat and our Navy made it the safest port of France. When I went to Base Section No. 5, S.O.S., to take command, Feb. 3, 1918, the rate of discharge of freight was 10,000 tons per month and of debarkation of troops, 11,000 men per month. When I left there, May 13, these rates had risen to 75,000 tons of freight and 100,000 men per month. Afterwards these figures were even exceeded. Before the signing of the armistice approximately 800,000 soldiers and Red Cross workers had been landed at Brest, more than one-third of all that went to France from this country. The enemy was not able to harm a single one of those 800,000 souls on the way to France."

"What was it that made this possible? It was our

Navy that made these waters for 200 miles around Brest untenable for the German submarines. The mighty Leviathan came in regularly, every twenty days, bringing an average of 10,000 men each trip. This single ship transported approximately 100,000 men and women to France. Thirty other great vessels, among them the George Washington, Mount Vernon and Agamemnon, likewise built by William of Germany for our Transport Service, continued for six months to steam into that grand harbor and discharge supplies and men. But, gentlemen, we never held those vessels there. The first time that the Leviathan came in, we turned her around in seventy-two hours. The Army had the honor of putting the coal and water aboard. I have been told on the Leviathan's first trip, she remained in Liverpool several weeks.

"I have said that the Navy made these achievements possible. But there was at the helm a man of the Navy, who played the game from the day he took command at Brest, until the war was won. Those of the Navy present will join me in doing homage to that splendid man. I refer to Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson. Without his full co-operation, the Army could have accomplished but little at Brest, and we would have lost the war. I wish to thank the Governor for honoring us with his presence and the people of Monterey for giving us this patriotic reception in which we have been so cordially invited to participate. To Admiral Rodman and the other officers and men of the fleet, I wish to proffer the best wishes of the Army. The Navy forever."

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Col. and Mrs. John A. Dapray, U.S.A., with their young daughter, Mary Helen, have returned to their residence in 17th street, Washington, D.C., after two months at the seashore.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., has written his biography that is to be published soon by the Century Co., under the title "From Midshipman to Rear Admiral: Forty-nine Years in the U.S. Navy."

A son was born to Major Joseph Scranton Tate, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Tate at St. Mary's Hospital, Sparta, Wis., on Sept. 4, 1919. Major Tate is on duty with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany.

Col. S. E. Allen, U.S.A., who retired on July 1, 1919, has made his residence at 82 Washington place, New York city, his permanent home. With Col. and Mrs. Allen are their two daughters, Miss Ethel and Mary Allen.

Col. and Mrs. M. E. Saville, U.S.A., and son, Gordon P. Saville, have been spending several days at the Waldorf-Astoria, N.Y., prior to sailing on Aug. 22 for Manila, when Colonel Saville goes in command of Motor Transport Corps of the Philippine Department.

The friends of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Patrick H. McAndrew, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will be pleased to learn that their son, Tom, who recently sustained a compound fracture of one thigh, has been returned from the Letterman Hospital to his home at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., where he is convalescent.

Mrs. Allen M. Cook and twins, Clarico and Clarice, after spending the summer at their colonial house on Hampton Roads, have joined Commander Cook, U.S.N., who is in command of the U.S. Naval Training Camp at Detroit, Mich. Their son, Midshipman Allen Cook, is spending his September leave with his parents.

Col. Charles E. Morton, U.S.A., who has been on duty in Washington since June, 1918, has been relieved at his own request as a member of the General Staff Corps and detailed on general recruiting service with station at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as executive officer. Col. and Mrs. Morton are now visiting the Colonel's sister, Mrs. E. R. Spence, 741 Shepard avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Clarisse Ryan, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John J. Ryan, U.S. Cav., has for several weeks been the house guest of Mrs. Reginald Nickolas Watson, of Coronado, Calif., where she has been delightfully entertained in both Service and civilian circles. Mrs. Ryan and Miss Ryan will remain in California with Mrs. Ryan's sister, Miss Caroline Ord, of 120 West Laurel street, Glendale, until Colonel Ryan is assigned a station.

Lieut. Edward Clifford, late, U.S.A., recently honorably discharged, has returned to his home 1714 Ashbury avenue, Evanston, Ill. He served during the war in the Finance Service of the Army as a member of the War Credits Board, then in charge of the Army allotment system which included about 1,000,000 allotments by officers and men in payment for Liberty Bonds, then overseas and recently as Assistant to Director of Finance, Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, in Washington.

Announcement is made by Representative Joseph Rowan, of the 19th New York Congressional District, that he has appointments to make for a cadet at West Point and a midshipman at Annapolis. Eligible for the appointments must have a high school education, but be residents of the 19th District, and for West Point must be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two, and for Annapolis between sixteen and twenty. A Civil Service examination for the appointment is to be held at the Customs House, New York city, on Oct. 18, at nine a.m. Mr. Rowan stated that applicants desiring further information could obtain it by writing to him at Washington.

Capt. Arthur B. Proctor, U.S.A., who for the past two years has been assistant to the construction quartermaster at the Military Academy, is now on duty with the zone supply officer in New York in charge of the Labor Control Branch, Zone Athletic Office. Madame Despacher, a sister-in-law of Captain Proctor, who has been private secretary to the chief of staff, A.E.F., since 1917, has just been awarded a citation on which General Pershing added in his own writing, "Faithful, devoted, able, are the words that best describe Madame Despacher's exceptional record with the A.E.F." and General Harbord added, "I wish to add my personal testimony to the loyalty and efficiency of this lady."

Major Jared Irwin Wood, U.S.A., who returned to the United States on the Leviathan Sept. 8 in command of the 3d Battalion of the American Composite Regiment which came home as guard of honor for General Pershing, was met at the dock by his mother, Mrs. James S. Wood, of Savannah, Ga. Major Wood fought throughout the war as captain in the 47th Infantry of the 4th Division, and was cited by General Pershing for exceptional gallantry in action. He was twice wounded, at Sergy in July, and in the Argonne in October. When the Pershing Stadium was presented to the French government Major Wood led the Americans in the parade, his battalion being escort of honor, and the only American to parade that day.

A son, Jack B. Harloe, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Bartley M. Harloe, U.S.A., on July 18, 1919, at Manila, P.I.

Col. and Mrs. A. C. Macomb, U.S.A., have returned from their Canadian tour and are at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. D. Gregory, U.S.A., and daughter, Katherine, are residing for the winter at the Brighton Hotel, Washington.

Mrs. W. T. Cluverius, wife of Captain Cluverius, U.S.N., has arrived at the Naval Academy with her children from Hancock Point, Me.

A decree of absolute divorce was granted Mary Sparling Monroe from Comdr. John A. Monroe, U.S.N., on Aug. 14, 1919, at Seattle, Wash.

Admiral Albert C. Gleaves, U.S.N., has become a member of Cruiser and Transport Post No. 341, of the American Legion. De Coursey Fales, of No. 25 Broad street, New York city, is the organizer of the post.

Lieut. Col. L. W. Redington, U.S.A., who has been on duty with the Committee on Education and Special Training, has been transferred to the War Prison Section, Adjutant General's office, with duty in Washington.

Lieut. Col. Frank Thomas Woodbury, Med. Corps, U.S.A. (Regular), is making a good recovery from a serious operation which took place Aug. 20, 1919, at General Hospital No. 2, at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. B. F. Tilley, jr., wife of Lieutenant Commander Tilley, U.S.N., is stopping at the Princeton Hotel, Boston, during her husband's stay in the Boston Yard. Lieutenant Commander Tilley is in command of the U.S. Meade, which will later go to the Pacific coast.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, U.S.A., was recently decorated in Washington with the highest honor of the Republic of France, being made a Commander of the Legion of Honor. The ceremony took place in the French Embassy, and was performed by the French Ambassador.

Major and Mrs. DeR. C. Cabell, jr., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, DeRosey Carroll Cabell, 3d, on Aug. 30, 1919, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The baby is the grandson of Col. and Mrs. DeR. C. Cabell, 11th Cav., U.S.A., and Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, U.S.A.

Under the direction of Major Gen. D. C. Shanks, U.S.A., commanding the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, N.J., a luncheon complimentary to the officers of the 18th Infantry was given at the Officers' Club, Camp Merritt, N.J. Officers formerly on duty with the 18th Infantry and distinguished military leaders were present. A buffet luncheon complimentary to the enlisted men of the 18th Infantry and auxiliary units was also given at Merritt Hall, the Soldiers' Club, Camp Merritt, on Sept. 5.

Brig. Gen. Adrian S. Fleming, U.S.A., has received the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. The citation says: "He commanded with distinction the 188th Field Artillery Brigade, displaying aggressive leadership and the highest professional attainments. He contributed materially to the successful operations of the Infantry units to which his brigade was attached during the Meuse-Argonne offensive by the timely and accurate artillery support furnished by his regiments." General Fleming received the decoration from the hands of Secretary Baker on Sept. 5.

Lieut. Jefferson Feigl Post of the American Legion, named after Lieut. Jefferson Feigl, 3d U.S. Art., the first artillery officer of the U.S. Army to be killed in action in France, presented a handsome six-year-old Virginia charger to Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., at Durland's Riding Academy, New York city, Sept. 9. General Pershing expressed his high appreciation of the gift, and said he would keep it and value it for the gallant and respected officer after whom the post was named. The charger was raised in Staunton, Va., the birthplace of President Wilson, and is said to be one of the finest horses ever sent out of the Shenandoah Valley. He is from a stable of many blue ribbon winners. His name is "General Pershing."

Col. Wait C. Johnson, U.S.A., who was chief athletic officer of the A.E.F., was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Geo. D. Pratt at the University Club, New York city, on Sept. 5. Colonel Johnson told of the origin of the athletic program of the A.E.F. after hostilities ceased. Brig. Gen. Harold B. Fiske, U.S.A., has outlined a great military training program to give the men something to think about while they were waiting to get home. Colonel Johnson remarked, in the presence of other officers, that he thought this plan could be bettered. The next day the Colonel was called before General Fiske, who agreed that the Colonel's idea of athletic games was better. The Inter-Allied games, which began June 22, were the realization of the plan. The result of this will be greater Olympic games, says Colonel Johnson, at Antwerp, in 1920.

"Shortage of gold in France until recently," says the Detroit Free Press of Sept. 4, "prevented the cutting of medals awarded to Americans for their services to the French government, but Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge, of the Pasadena Apartments, received on Sept. 3 the Médaille de la Reconnaissance Française, accompanied by the engraved and lithographed certificate given in recognition of her work with the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris, 1915 and 1916. Announcement of the award was made in January, 1917, when a ribbon badge was sent to Mrs. Coolidge, but the actual gold medal has only just been sent through the French Consul in Detroit to M. Joseph Belanger. Many Detroiters were familiar with the work of the "Detroit ward" of ten beds in the hospital, toward the maintenance of which Mrs. Coolidge expended time and effort."

Major Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., who heads the commission to investigate conditions in Armenia, has left Constantinople for Armenia on board the U.S. naval transport DeKalb, according to a press message from Paris dated Sept. 8. The General said before leaving the Turkish capital that the commission will sail to the eastern end of the Black Sea to Batoum, where the British are guarding the Trans-Caucasus railway. From Batoum it will travel along the south coast of the Black Sea to Trebizond, where the commission will leave the DeKalb and go overland to Erzoum, which is headquarters for the Turkish army concentrated between that city and Lake Van. General Harbord said he expects to meet the Turkish commander and talk the situation over with him. Then the commission will return to Trebizond, board the DeKalb again, proceed along the Black Sea and visit Smyrna and Ollalia. The trip, he said, would occupy about one month. He expects to return to Paris and submit a report about the end of October.

Miss Margaret Baxter is the guest of Miss Polly Seberger at Bithouse, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Col. and Mrs. L. M. Purcell are living at 1602 K street, N.W., Washington, while Colonel Purcell is on duty in Washington.

Mrs. Carl Halla will be at 419 East Lawrence avenue, Springfield, Ill., until the return of Major Carl Halla, U.S.A., who is now in France.

Major and Mrs. George S. Simonds, U.S.A., and daughter and their mother, Mrs. J. H. Page, are residing at 1758 Q street, Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., is a casual passenger on the troop transport Northern Pacific, which sailed from Brest on Sept. 3 and arrived at New York on Sept. 9.

Col. and Mrs. W. F. Tucker, U.S.A., have returned to their summer home El Corregidor, Mt. Hood, Ore. They plan to remain for the months of September and October, during which time the apple harvest is very interesting.

Mrs. J. B. Withers has been spending the summer in western New York, motoring to Niagara Falls, Fort Niagara, Chautauqua, Jamestown, and the State Fair at Syracuse. She will return to Washington next month and open her home on 19th street.

Col. John S. Chambers, assistant to the Quartermaster General, U.S.A., stationed at the War Department, and Mrs. Chambers and young Master John S. Chambers, Jr., are living at the Farnsworth, Florida avenue and Decatur streets, N.W., Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Barnes Sepulveda, U.S.A., have been visiting friends in Boston and New York, and are now guests of Capt. and Mrs. John L. McKee, U.S.A., at the Presidio of San Francisco. They sail on the transport Great Northern Sept. 20 for station with the 15th Infantry, Tientsin, China.

Mrs. Asa M. Lehman, wife of Major Lehman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McClintock, of Ardmore, Pa., for the summer, will join Major Lehman at Memphis, Tenn., in October. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McClintock will spend the winter with Major and Mrs. Lehman.

Motor Transport Post 48, American Legion, of Cleveland, Ohio, has the honor of enrolling the first woman as a member of the legion. This distinction belongs to Mrs. Marjory Dominic, who served four years overseas, two years with French troops and two with the A.E.F. Mrs. Dominic was an X-ray operator in the 7th Field Hospital.

Mrs. Joseph C. King, who with her little daughter, Julia Ord, has been with her mother, Mrs. John J. Ryan, at 120 West Laurel street, Glendale, Calif., during Lieutenant Colonel King's service overseas, will leave California in the near future for Dubuque, Iowa, where Colonel King has been stationed as military instructor at the Dubuque College.

Mrs. F. W. Coleman, who with her two children, Tyler and Fred, jr., has spent the summer in the Virginia mountains, has returned to Washington and rejoined Colonel Coleman, U.S.A., in their apartment at the Brighton. Miss Tyler Coleman is spending the month before school reopens at West Point, N.Y., as the guest of Col. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Augustine McIntyre, U.S.A., commander of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade in France, arrived at Hoboken, N.J., Sept. 5 from overseas. He was in charge of an artillery brigade which was in training when the armistice was signed. Other officers who arrived at Hoboken were Major D. Penhall, Med. Corps, Lieut. J. Van Nutchell and Lieut. Thomas J. Gerrity.

The All-American Pathfinders were honored during their stay in Columbus, Ohio, with a beautiful military hop given in the armory of Ohio State University. A large number from town and Columbus Barracks were present. The music was furnished by the Columbus Barracks band through the courtesy of Colonel Stamford, commandant of the barracks. In the receiving line were Governor Campbell, Mayor and Mrs. Kart, Judge and Mrs. J. T. Daniels, Col. and Mrs. G. P. Stamford, Col. and Mrs. W. J. Connolly, Judge and Mrs. A. J. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Warwick.

A serious accident befell Major Ernest H. Schelling, U.S. Inf., who has been on duty as assistant military attaché at Berne, Switzerland, for the past two years. Major Schelling was en route from Lausanne to Geneva when a tree, which destroyed the front of the car, Lieut. Matlock was unhurt, though shocked, and he succeeded in arousing Major Schelling to consciousness. The Major returned to the spot where the woman lay. On finding her body he ran to the nearest dwelling, some 300 yards away, to telephone for assistance. Lieutenant Matlock could not speak French, so it was vital for Major Schelling to reach the phone. Notwithstanding two broken ribs, a cracked sternum and vertebra, Major Schelling managed to get to the phone and call a surgeon before he again became unconscious. Upon the arrival of help Major Schelling and Lieutenant Matlock were taken to the Sanatorium Lac Leman, where the Major still lies. The accident to Major Schelling, with the accompanying tragedy, has been a great shock to his friends. "His fame as a musician like that of his great master, Ignace Paderewski," writes a friend, "is well known. He is a man of charming personality and most lovable disposition. Major Schelling entered the military service at the commencement of the war. He was assigned to duty as assistant military attaché to Switzerland after a course of instruction at the War College. He was recommended for promotion to the grade of major for his brilliant work and was promoted to that grade in November, 1918. An investigation of the disaster made by Col. W. F. H. Godson, Cav., U.S.A., military attaché, found it to be unavoidable, and no blame was attached to Major Schelling, who sacrificed his car and himself and companion in the vain hope of saving the unfortunate woman. The conduct of Major Schelling was that of a gallant soldier in every particular, and he and Mrs. Schelling are receiving deepest sympathy of their many friends. His condition is very serious, though not at present dangerous, and it has not been possible to move him to his home at Celigny."

Col. Louis M. Nuttman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Nuttman are temporarily established at Columbus, Ga.

Mrs. Albert L. Mills, widow of General Mills, U.S.A., is spending the month of September at Beach Haven, N.J.

Brig. Gen. Wendell C. Neville, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Neville are spending some time at the Glaslyn-Chatham, Atlantic City, N.J.

Lieut. Col. Alex M. Hall, Inf., lately on duty in Antwerp, Belgium, is on duty with the 8th U.S. Infantry with station in Coblenz, Germany.

Miss Marian Parker, daughter of the late Capt. William H. Parker, U.S.N., is spending a month in West Virginia with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Perry Lippitt.

Col. F. W. Mansfield, U.S.A., Miss Edith Mansfield, and Miss Dudley are registered at Hotel Arlington, Santa Barbara, Calif., the first weeks of September.

Among the recent guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Calif., were Col. and Mrs. W. T. Cade, Major S. G. Wilder, Capt. C. J. Wilder and Capt. W. W. Rhein.

Mrs. Frank F. Fletcher, wife of Rear Admiral Fletcher, U.S.N., and her two daughters, Miss Sybil Fletcher and Miss Alice Fletcher, are at the Eastbourne, Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. F. T. Evans is spending the month of September in Maine and will join Captain Evans, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Birmingham, at San Francisco, Calif., early in October.

Mrs. Henry Leonard, wife of Major Leonard, U.S.M.C., is in Colorado, where she will remain until late in September. Major Leonard, who went out with her, has returned to Washington.

Mrs. Richard E. Cummins, wife of Major Cummins, U.S.A., and children have returned to the remount depot, Camp Dix, N.J., after several weeks spent at Atlantic City and Asbury Park, N.J.

Mrs. Medorem Crawford and Miss Dolores Crawford, wife and daughter of Brigadier General Crawford, U.S.A., who have been at the Glaslyn-Chatham, Atlantic City, left there on Sept. 10 for New York.

Lieut. William Otis Bailey, Med. Corps, U.S.N., who has been on leave from duty in the Virgin Islands, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Everett Ellison in Washington on Sept. 3.

Mrs. Michael M. McNamee, wife of Colonel McNamee, of the 15th Cavalry, U.S.A., has been visiting friends in New York and will go from there to Fort D. A. Russell, where Colonel McNamee is now stationed.

Mrs. Thom Williamson, widow of Chief Engineer Williamson, U.S.N., with her daughter, Miss T. Williamson and her granddaughter, Miss Virginia Hall, has been spending two weeks at the Eastbourne, Atlantic City.

Mrs. Edward Baldwin and her daughter, Miss Edna Elizabeth Baldwin, of 2119 St. Paul street, Baltimore, have returned home after spending the summer with Mrs. Baldwin's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Arringdale, at their home on the Miles, near Easton, Md.

Mrs. William H. Chambers and her little son, Billy, who have been visiting Mrs. Chambers's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Arringdale, at their country home on the Miles, near Easton, Md., have joined Colonel Chambers, U.S.A., at their home on Governors Island, N.Y.

Mrs. F. H. Hicks, wife of Lieut. Col. E. H. Hicks, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., is spending the month of September at Atlantic City and Philadelphia at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Emerson, while Lieutenant Colonel Hicks is attending the Motor Transport Training School at Camp Holabird, Md.

Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a meeting of the Rotary Club at Newport News, Va., on Sept. 2. He made a short address in which he spoke of the excellent facilities of the port and of the expeditious way in which the business of the Army had been transacted during the war.

Brig. Gen. David L. Brainard, U.S.A., retired, arrived at New York Sept. 11, after spending eighteen months as military attaché of the American Legation at Lisbon. While in Portugal, General Brainard was decorated with the Order of Christ by the Portuguese government. He is now on his way to Washington to report.

Col. and Mrs. Russell C. Langdon and Mrs. Langdon's sister, Miss Zee Agnes Semple, of Seattle, Wash., are in New York city for a few days at the Hotel Wolcott. They came to attend the homecoming parade of the 1st Division. Colonel Langdon rode in the procession with the staff of the 16th Infantry, he having gone overseas as a major in that regiment in June, 1917. Colonel Langdon at the present time is stationed at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., in command of the 10th Infantry.

Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., was the host on Sept. 4 at a dinner given at the naval station, Newport, R.I., in honor of Admiral Conti, Italian navy, and the officers of the Italian warship Conti di Cavour. The other guests included Rear Admirals Ashley H. Robertson and Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., retired; Col. George F. Landers, U.S.A.; Col. Truman D. Thorpe, U.S.M.C.; Capts. Martin E. Trench, Livingston Hunt (P.C.), and Frank L. Pleadwell, U.S.N.; Comdr. Charles W. Cross, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Walter A. Edwards, U.S.N., aid to Rear Admiral Sims.

Among the military and naval guests at the dinner in honor of Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, Sept. 10, who were invited to sit on the dais with the General were the following: Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Major Gens. James W. McAndrew, Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., William G. Haan, Charles P. Summerall, Walter A. Bethel, David C. Shanks, John L. Hines, William L. Sibert, Charles J. Bailey and André W. Brewster and Brig. Gens. Fox Conner and Robert C. Davis, all U.S.A.; Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson and Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U.S.N.

"The Coco Solo Card Club," writes our correspondent from the Canal Zone, "met recently at the commanding officer's quarters. Mrs. Penoyer was, as always, a charming hostess. This week there was the added attraction, accidental though it was, of the official base photographer in passing, snapping the group of attractive young women as they drank their tea in the gallery overlooking the sea. The members of the club from the submarine and naval aviation base are Mesdames Penoyer, Houston, Combs, Vaughn, Brown, Bushby, Embry, Harris; from Colon Beach, Mesdames McCarthy, Nelson and De Boissiere; from Fort Randolph, Mesdames Irvine and Phillips, and from the Army aviation base at France Field, Mrs. Harmon."

Major and Mrs. John F. Conklin, U.S.A., are settled at 1203 Delaware avenue, Wilmington, Del.

Lieut. Col. George H. McMaster, Inf., U.S.A., has been assigned to command Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla.

Mrs. William M. Coulling is spending the early autumn with her mother, Mrs. Armistead Rust, at her home in Leesburg, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. Mark L. Hersey, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the Sampson and also Destroyer Division 4 of the Atlantic Fleet.

A son, William Wally Lamar, jr., was born to Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Lamar, Supply Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lamar at Norfolk, Va., on Sept. 7, 1919.

Twin sons, Harry Wilbur Hill, jr., and John Clayton Hill, 2d, were born to Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Hill, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hill at Annapolis, Md., on Aug. 30, 1919.

A son, Ernest Bruch, grandson of Col. and Mrs. G. R. Cecil, U.S.A., was born to Mrs. A. E. Bruch and the late Alfred E. Bruch at Washington, D.C., on Sept. 7, 1919.

Mrs. E. R. Heiberg, widow of Major Heiberg, U.S.A., who has spent the summer in Virginia, has returned with her daughter and younger son to her home at Edge-moor, Md.

Mrs. Rebecca Cecilia Cotton, widow of Rear Admiral Cotton, U.S.N., will reside for the coming winter in her apartment at Hamilton Arms, 532 Broadway, North, Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. Albert Todd, widow of Colonel Todd, U.S.A., and Miss Clara B. Bubb, daughter of Brig. Gen. J. W. Bubb, U.S.A., arrived at Anderson Cottage, Warm Springs, Va., last week.

Col. and Mrs. John Knowles Herr, U.S.A., and their two daughters will leave Chevy Chase Sept. 20 and go to their apartment at the Cordova, 20th street and Florida avenue, Washington, D.C.

Col. William R. Smith, U.S.A., his wife, son and daughter were at the Hotel Wolcott, New York city, this week. Colonel Smith is on his way to the Philippines, where he is to be chief of staff.

Major Gen. William L. Sibert, U.S.A., who commanded the 1st Division from June to December, 1917, was in New York city for the parade of the returning 1st Division, staying at the Hotel Wolcott.

Mrs. James Henly Frier, jr., with her son, James Henly Frier, 3d, sailed Aug. 30 on the Italian steamer Duc d'Abruzzi for Naples to join her husband. Captain Frier is assistant military attaché in Rome, Italy.

Mrs. Emil DeMyse Flynn with her son, Thomas, sailed Sept. 10 for France on the Army transport Powhatan to meet her husband, Lieutenant Colonel Flynn, who has charge of the medical service at Camp Pontenazan.

Mdsn. John Mason Frier is spending the last two weeks of his September leave with his parents, Col. and Mrs. James H. Frier, U.S.A., at 39 Church street, Charleston, S.C., Colouel Frier being now in charge of Militia Affairs of the Southeastern Department.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION.

The House Committee on Appropriations reported the first Deficiency bill on Sept. 11. Among the items cut out of the submitted estimates was that for \$18,600,000 additional asked by the Navy Department on Aug. 22 as noted in our issue of Aug. 30, page 1804. In transmitting this supplementary estimate to the House Committee on Appropriations, the Acting Secretary of the Navy enclosed a recommendation from Admiral Benson that this sum was necessary to keep the fighting units of the Navy ready for service.

Bills Passed by Senate.

The bill providing for an officer personnel of 18,000 for the Army until June 30, 1920, as amended and agreed to in conference and reported on page 17, our issue of Sept. 6, awaits the signature of the President to become a law, the Senate having on Sept. 5 agreed to the report already accepted by the House.

The Senate on Sept. 8 passed S. 2095, authorizing the President, in his discretion, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, William Shelby Barriger, who enlisted in the Regular Army Sept. 15, 1900, and who rose to be a first Lieutenant of Cavalry, at present temporary major of Q.M.C., a captain of Cavalry, to take rank at the foot of the regular list of captains of Cavalry. No back pay or allowances shall accrue as a result of the passage of this act; the total number of captains of Cavalry is increased by one for the purpose of this act.

By the bill, S. 1447, passed by the Senate Sept. 8, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to review the naval record of Fred C. Konrad, late first-class electrician, U.S.N., and grant him an honorable disability discharge.

The Senate on Sept. 8 passed the bill, S. 412, which authorizes the President "to appoint Frederick W. Cobb, now a chief machinist, U.S.N., temporary lieutenant, U.S.N., to be a chief pay clerk, U.S.N., temporary lieutenant, Pay Corps, U.S.N., provided that he shall be placed at the foot of the list of chief pay clerks as it exists on the date of the passage of the act, and provided further that he shall receive the same pay as a chief pay clerk of like rank and length of commissioned service as though his commissioned service had been rendered in the grade of chief pay clerk."

A bill, S. 2809, was passed by the Senate Sept. 8 to provide that compensation for death or disability hereafter payable in the case of native Philippine Scouts shall be one-half of the corresponding amount specified in the War Risk Insurance Act. Insurance may be converted or increased to the maximum within 120 days by members of the Philippine Scouts, but no new insurance may be taken by the Scouts.

Training in Aeronautic Engineering.

The bill, S. 2733, to provide for the training of officers of the Army in aeronautic engineering and the issue of equipment and materials therefor, was passed by the Senate Sept. 8. Under this bill the Secretary of War may detail such officers of the Army as he may select, not exceeding twenty-five at one time, to attend and pursue courses of aeronautic engineering or associate study at such schools, colleges and universities as he may select; may pay tuition for the officers so detailed and provide them with necessary textbooks and technical supplies from any moneys available for the

Air Service of the Army not otherwise specifically appropriated.

Payment for Camp Sites.

As amended and passed by the Senate Sept. 8, the joint resolution, S.J. Res. 88, provides that a certain provision in the Army Appropriation Act of July 11, 1919, relating to payment for camp sites and improvements, "shall not be construed to prevent payment from said unexpended balances for lands where requisition of the title thereto was duly served and possession taken thereunder and substantial buildings erected thereon, or where a binding agreement for the purchase of lands was followed by the taking of possession thereof, and erection of substantial buildings thereon, prior to the approval of said act."

Personal Baggage on U.S. Transports.

The Senate on Sept. 8 passed the bill, S. 2734, to permit the carriage of passengers and their personal baggage, for hire, upon U.S. transports crossing the Atlantic between ports of the U.S. and Europe in due course of their employment as such. Such transportation of passengers shall in no way interfere with transportation of Government troops or officers or of persons now entitled to carriage on such transports or with the service for which they are maintained and operated. Before any such civilian passengers are carried the Secretary of War shall establish a schedule of rates for the service rendered and accommodations afforded, but not less than the rates charged by commercial passenger vessels sailing between the same ports for like service and accommodations. Such Army transports shall continue to be maintained and operated solely for the purposes heretofore permitted by law, and shall not be operated, nor shall sailings or schedules therefor be arranged for any other purpose by virtue of this act. Preferences in all accommodations aboard ship shall be given to troops and officers in the service of the U.S.

Merit Badge for 3-Year Service.

The Senate on Sept. 8 passed the bill, S. 2780, authorizing the Secretary of War to award, but not in the name of Congress, a military merit badge of appropriate design to any enlisted man who shall hereafter complete a full three years' enlistment period of three years of continuous service with a record of exemplary behavior, good appearance, efficiency, fidelity during the whole of such period; and a suitable bar or other device for each subsequent three years' enlistment period or three years of continuous service similarly completed. Each enlisted man of the Army, to whom a military merit badge, bar or device shall be awarded shall be entitled to additional pay for the first such award at the rate of \$1 per month, and for each additional award fifty cents per month from date of each such award, but the right to such additional pay and right to wear the badge herein authorized may be withdrawn or suspended under regulations for misconduct.

War Advance for Navy Retired Enlisted Men.

Report was made in the Senate Sept. 4, without amendment, on S. 131, to provide that the officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list who had creditable Civil War Service shall receive the rank or rating and the pay of the next higher enlisted grade. According to Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt this bill affects approximately twenty-seven enlisted men, all of whom have had at least thirty years' service.

Sale of Machine Tools to Technical Schools.

The House on Sept. 4 passed H.R. 3143, which, as amended in committee and by the House, would permit the War Department to sell to trade, technical and public schools and other educational institutions at ten per cent. of cost, such machine tools as are not needed for Government purposes. Mr. Kahn explained that there is a great quantity of this machinery on hand. It was thought at first that it might be a good thing to present it to the schools, but the War Department showed that if that course were pursued they would have to send officers to the various schools to inspect the machinery to see that it is kept in good repair and in proper use. They suggested the amendment so that we would be permitted to sell the machinery for a nominal sum to the educational institutions. As Mr. Caldwell said: "Our greatest weakness when we entered the war was that we did not have the material to make the war with, nor did we have the machinery to make the material. We did not have the tools with which to make the machinery to make the material, and we did not have the men to run the machines with which to make the tools that made the machinery for the war. We were apparently in a hopeless condition, but we have educated these men, and I think that if we do this we will probably be able to keep the art in commercial activity, and give some employment to a certain class of these men who have learned this trade and in that way benefit our country all around."

FIRE ON THE U.S.S. NEW MEXICO.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, telegraphed the Navy Department from San Francisco that a fire broke out on board his flagship, the New Mexico, on the night of Sept. 7 in the after rheostat room. He also stated that three men lost their lives and that thirty-one were overcome by smoke and gases. Cause and origin of fire was not yet determined and it was being investigated. The rheostat room had been used for photographic purposes. Admiral Rodman said. The names of the dead, as reported unofficially, were William M. Savage, engineer, second class; A. Hilaro and George Dixon, mess attendants, third class. The most seriously injured were Lieut. Comdr. P. L. Carroll and G. J. McMillan, Lieuts. C. G. Halpine, F. J. Hanacee, E. B. Browne and G. H. Mills; Ensigns R. W. Abbott, C. T. Wootten, W. D. Burroughs and H. J. Morton, and Gunner Brittenbach. All of the injured except Lieutenant Commander Carroll and Lieutenant Halpine were able to return to their duties. The damage to the ship was placed at \$6,000. In the absence of Admiral Rodman and Captain Willard, Lieutenant Commander Carroll took charge of fighting the fire, and when he was overcome other officers in turn took charge, most of whom were also eventually overcome by the smoke.

ITINERARY OF NC-4 RECRUITING TRIP.

It was announced at the Navy Department on Sept. 11 that the recruiting flotilla composed of the NC-4 and the destroyer Isabel would begin a recruiting trip to cover the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi river and its tributaries on Sept. 22. Lieutenant Commander Read, who piloted the Navy seaplane across the Atlantic, will

be in command and he will have the same crew with the exception of Lieutenant Stone, whose place will be taken by Lieutenant Talbott. The leaving time from the various cities so far as arranged is as follows: Rockaway, Sept. 22; Atlantic City, Sept. 23; Rockaway, Sept. 25; Portland, Me., Sept. 27; Boston, Oct. 1; Providence, Oct. 3; New Haven, Oct. 6; Philadelphia, Oct. 11; Baltimore, Oct. 15; Washington, Oct. 19; Norfolk, Oct. 23; Charleston, Oct. 27; Jacksonville, Oct. 30; Miami, Nov. 3; Pensacola, Nov. 4; New Orleans, Nov. 8. The date of leaving will be the date of arrival at each succeeding city, the flights being short enough between stops to make the trips in a few hours. The itinerary for the trip up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers has not yet been definitely decided.

ASSIGNMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Three general officers of the Army, who recently returned from France, have been assigned to command divisions, to take effect Sept. 30. The assignments follow: Major Gen. Edward F. McLaughlin, Jr., to Camp Funston, Kas., and take command of that camp and the 7th Division; Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and take command of that camp and the 1st Division; Major Gen. John L. Hines, to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and take command of that camp and the 4th Division. In addition to the above, Brig. Gen. Walter A. Bethel has been ordered to the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., for duty, and Brig. Gen. Augustine McIntyre to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

U.S. NAVAL FORCE LANDED IN HONDURAS.

A small landing party from the U.S.S. Cleveland was put ashore at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, on Sept. 11 for the purpose of preserving order and protecting the lives and property of foreigners, according to a press message from Washington, notification of the fact having been received by the State Department. This action was taken following a conference between the American, British, Danish, Italian and Spanish consuls and the local Honduras military commander. Political condition in Honduras have been unsettled for some time.

NECROLOGY, U.S.N.A., GRADUATES.

In the Necrology, U.S.N.A., Graduates, printed on page 1723, issue of Aug. 16, we gave the place of the death of Lieut. Lyman Blair, U.S.N., as London, Eng., and the date June 8, 1918. We are informed by Lieutenant Hoops's father that the officer died at Gibraltar, June 7, 1918, while attached to the U.S.S. Barry. A year later the body was brought to this country and buried with military honors at Indian Hill Cemetery, Middletown, Conn.

CHANGES IN AIR SERVICE FINANCE SECTION.

The Finance Liaison Section, Miscellaneous Division, of the Army Air Service has been abolished and in its place there has been established a Finance Division, Administrative Group. Lieut. Col. Jacob E. Fickel has been appointed a member of the administrative staff of the Director of Air Service and chief of the new division. Col. C. G. Hall, in addition to other duties, has been appointed Chief of Materials Disposal and Salvage Division, Supply Group, vice Lieut. Col. W. C. McCord, relieved.

LATE SENATE ACTION.

The Senate Military Committee favorably reported the nominations of all Army officers for promotion received by the Senate on Sept. 5 and 10. These appear on pages 45 and 58-59.

The Senate Commerce Committee on Sept. 12 favorably reported a resolution to equalize the pay of Coast Guard officers and enlisted men with that of the Navy personnel.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on page 58-61.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations of Sept. 5 appear on page 58 of this issue. Nomination of Sept. 10 follows:

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Farrar B. Parker, Med. Corps, to be captain from Nov. 24, 1918.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

See page 58, for confirmations of Sept. 5.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR SPECIFICATION.

S.O. 210-P, SEPT. 8, 1919, WAR DEPT.

The appointment of Gen. J. J. Pershing, U.S.A. (emergency), to be general, U.S.A. (Permanent Establishment), with rank from Sept. 3, 1919, is announced.

The advancement of 1st Lieut. A. F. W. Macmanus, retired, to captain on retired list from Sept. 7, 1919, is announced.

S.O. 211-A, SEPT. 9, 1919, WAR DEPT.

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. W. B. Bradford, Cav., is made permanent.

The appointment of Capt. L. N. Scherf, Inf., now on duty at Camp Merritt, N.J., as second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, from Sept. 9, 1919, is announced. He will proceed on first available transport to Manila, P.I.

The appointment of 1st Lieut. C. C. Burgess, Inf., now on duty in Washington as second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, with rank from Sept. 9, 1919, is announced. He will proceed on first available transport to Manila, P.I., for duty.

S.O. 211-O, SEPT. 9, 1919, WAR DEPT.

The following assignments of general officers are ordered: Major Gen. E. F. McLaughlin, Jr., to assume command of Camp Funston, Kas., and the 7th Div., to take effect Sept. 30, 1919; Major Gen. C. P. Summerall to assume command of Camp Taylor, Ky., and the 1st Div., to take effect Sept. 30, 1919; Major Gen. J. L. Hines to assume command of Camp Dodge, Ia., and 4th Div.; Brig. Gen. W. A. Bethel will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty on or before Sept. 30; Brig. Gen. A. McIntyre to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty on or before Sept. 30. Col. J. W. Craig, G.S. (Lieut. Col. Cav.), is relieved from detail as a member of the Gen. Staff Corps.

Lieut. Col. E. Santachi, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C.

Major S. W. Cramer, Jr., G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C., Sept. 15, and is assigned to duty as librarian, Gen. Staff College.

Capt. H. Johnson, A.G. Dept., to Camp Gordon, Ga., as officer in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks.

Capt. R. A. Wankowski, A.G. Dept., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty.

Col. W. H. Wilson, I.G. Dept., to San Francisco for duty.

Col. C. McLaughlin, I.G. Dept., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty.

Capt. C. S. Caffery, Q.M.C., to Camp Meade, Md., as assistant to the brigade adjutant, G-1, of the brigade being organized.

Major C. C. Mann, D.C., to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson, for duty.

Capt. F. M. Tench, D.C., to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty.

First Lieut. J. E. Miller, V.C., to Ayer, Mass., for duty.

Second Lieut. J. W. Morgan, V.C., to Linda Vista, Calif., for duty as assistant to camp veterinarian.

Major J. W. Fraser, C.E., is assigned to 318th Engrs. and to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty.

Col. R. M. Nolan, S.C. (captain, Cav.), is assigned to the 7th Cavalry and to Fort Bliss, Texas, and join.

Lieut. Col. R. B. Paddock, S.C., to Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J., for duty.

The following officers, detailed in the Signal Corps, will proceed to Camp Alfred Vail for duty: Major T. S. Poole and Capt. R. L. Joyner, Cav.; Capts. O. A. Powell and O. B. Cardwell, F.A.; Capt. R. W. Minckler, W. E. Wynne, O. A. Mulkey and R. J. McElroy, Inf.; 1st Lieuts. J. H. Gardner, Jr., F.A., and D. M. Scott and P. C. Gripper, Inf.

First Lieut. W. A. Bailey, S.C., to Camp Johnston, Fla., as camp signal officer.

Each of the following officers are detailed for duty with Signal Corps organization set opposite his name and will proceed to post or camp indicated for duty: Capts. A. W. Gover, C.A.C., 51st Tel. Battn., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; H. B. Hildebrand, Inf., 52d Tel. Battn., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; W. A. Upham, C.A.C., 9th Field Sig. Battn., to Camp Gordon, Ga.; G. W. Gering, Inf., 5th Field Sig. Battn., to Camp Pike, Ark.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Brigham, Inf., 5th Field Sig. Battn., to Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. L. C. Parsons, Inf., 2d Field Sig. Battn., to Camp Taylor, Ky.; G. B. Owens, Inf., 6th Field Sig. Battn., to Camp Grant, Ill.

Officers of Air. Ser. in duty as follows: First Lieut. W. H. Bleaskey to Hazelhurst Field, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. H. B. Moses to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lieut. O. S. S. Birdsall to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas; 2d Lieut. N. N. Tilley to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Chaplains to duty as follows: E. C. Sliney in Camp Pike, Ark., 33d Inf.; J. R. Wright assigned to 23d Inf. and to Camp Travis, Texas; A. R. Hedstrom assigned to 39th Inf. and to Camp Dodge, Ia.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Craig, Cav. (col., Inf.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of lieut. col. in the A.G. Dept.

Resignation by T. P. Sweeney, Cav., of his commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. A. V. Arnold to West Point, N.Y.; Major C. M. Busbee assigned to 4th Field Art. and to Camp Stanley, Texas; Capt. O. A. Dickinson detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in Q.M.C. and to El Paso, Texas, as deputy zone supply officer; Capt. J. A. O'Keefe to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. J. A. Oldham assigned to 11th Field Art., Camp Grant, Ill.; 2d Lieut. R. A. Fox assigned to 8th F.A. and to Camp Funston, Kas.

Major Andrew Clark, F.A., having furnished satisfactory evidence that his true name is Allen Clark, his name will be borne on the records of the War Dept. under the latter name.

Resignation by E. J. Gray, F.A., of his commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted.

Resignation by D. B. Coleman, F.A., of his commissions as temp. captain and first lieut. (Regular Army) is accepted.

Resignations by Prov. 2d Lieuts. W. S. Jacobs and R. B. Frantz, F.A., of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. P. D. Bunker to Fort Amador, C.Z., Coast Defenses of Balboa; Capt. J. de B. Walbach to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Capt. D. G. Clark to Camp Eustis, Va.; 30th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.); 1st Lieut. M. A. Hayes to Fort Hancock, N.J.

Officers of C.A.C., upon their arrival in San Francisco, to the coast defenses at places indicated for station and duty: First Lieut. O. Marshall, Fort Warren, Mass.; Capt. F. J. Toehey, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. F. G. Haney, Fort Washington, Md.; Major S. S. Winslow, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major C. A. W. Dawson, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; Lieut. Col. R. N. Perley, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 1st Lieut. H. Winterburn, Fort MacArthur, Calif.; Major A. S. Buyers, Fort Stevens, Ore.

Col. G. A. Zinn, C.E., upon his own application is retired from active service after more than forty years' service.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. P. W. Baude is detailed as professor at Boston University, Mass.; Lieut. Col. J. J. Burleigh report to Chief of Staff for duty in War Plans Division; Lieut. Col. R. E. L. Spence from assignment to 5th Inf. and report at Camp Taylor, Ky.; Lieut. Col. C. W. Tillotson to Fort Leavenworth; Lieut. Col. E. Santschi to Camp Meade, Md., as assistant to the brigade adjutant, G-3, of the brigade being organized; Major F. M. Scanland to El Paso, Texas; Major A. J. Green to Camp Meade, Md., as brigade adjutant of Inf. brigade being organized; Major C. M. McMurray is assigned to 20th Inf. and to Fort Crook, Neb., and join; Capt. W. C. Stoll to Camp Dix, N.J., to 45th Inf.; Capt. A. S. Boyd, Jr., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Capt. E. Gunner (lieut. col., Inf.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in Q.M.C.

Capt. R. P. Campbell, Inf. (major, Inf.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in grade of captain in Q.M.C.

Capt. R. P. Campbell, Inf. (major, Inf.), is detailed for service and to the zone supply officer, New York city, for duty as his assistant.

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. R. W. Miller, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Capt. D. Risley, Jr., M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty.

First Lieut. F. G. Rolf, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty.

G.O. 23, SEPT. 8, 1919, CENTRAL DEPT.

Under the provisions of paragraph 196, Army Regulations, the undersigned assumes temporary command of the Central Department.

DANIEL B. DEVORE, Colonel, Infantry.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. J. B. McDonald is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S.A., only, Sept. 30, 1919. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Brig. Gen. J. B. McDonald is relieved from his present assignment as brigadier general, U.S.A., and to Alcatraz, Calif., to assume command of the disciplinary barracks. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Brig. Gen. R. M. Blatchford is relieved from his present assignment and duties, and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and assume command of that post. (Sept. 8, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Officers detailed for duty with J.A.G. Dept. and to Washington for duty: Major S. W. Root, F.A.; 1st Lieut. T. H. Holcombe, Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. E. Dalton, F.A. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Officers detailed for duty with J.A.G. Dept. and to New York city: Capt. J. J. Cosgrove to Washington, D.C.; Capt. W. A. Norville, 1st Lieuts. W. C. Otto and J. A. Miller, Inf. (Sept. 8, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major J. C. Hays take station in Washington; Major G. A. Christensen take station at Camp Holabird, Md., as utilities officer; Capt. G. C. Wheeler to New York city; Capt. J. J. Cosgrove to Washington, D.C.; Capt. W. B. Proctor to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. E. Sanford to Fort Morgan, Ala., as constructing Q.M. for refrigerating plant at that place. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Capt. of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. C. L. Householder to Fort Monroe, Va., Coast Artillery Training Center, for duty as camp judge advocate; E. L. Higgins without delay to Washington; M. M. Smith to Camp Meade, Md. (Sept. 8, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. R. Beery to Beckford, Ill., Camp Grant; Lieut. Col. H. O. Michie to

Fort Sheridan, Ill., General Hospital No. 28; Capt. H. L. Keeney to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. O. J. Posey to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., with 50th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. B. Sebold to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty with field hospital to be organized for foreign service: 1st Lieuts. G. McCleeser and J. M. Reynolds. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. R. G. Willy, M.C., Regular Army, of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. J. S. Wilson to Hoboken, N.J.; Col. F. W. Weed to El Paso, Texas, for duty as district surgeon; Lieut. Col. C. C. Demmer to Fort Porter, N.Y., Hospital No. 4; Major J. H. Selby, about Sept. 20, to San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital; Major G. Walter to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41; Major J. I. Sloat to San Francisco, Calif., Letterman General Hospital. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Rockford, Ill., for duty with the Provisional Regiment of the 6th Division: Major N. Winslow and 1st Lieut. A. L. Parsons. (Sept. 8, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. G. I. Gunkel, D.C., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Sept. 8, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. William H. Sage, C.E., from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Tacoma Park, D.C., to New York city and take station. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Major A. H. Lloyd, Engrs., to Washington, D.C., take station there. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Resignation by J. R. Donaldson, C.E., of his commissions as temp. major and prov. captain is accepted. (Sept. 8, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Col. L. M. Fuller, O.D. (U.S.A., retired), in honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only, Sept. 10, 1919. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Capt. R. S. Dougan, O.D., to Washington for duty. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Capt. S. M. Elliott, O.D., is detailed for duty under the chief M.T.C. and report to the commanding general, Camp Pike, Arkansas, for duty. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. C. Richardson to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as assistant; Major R. W. B. Hopper to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; 1st Lieut. W. H. Edmiston to Fort Bliss, Texas. (Sept. 8, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. F. G. Miller, S.C., to Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J., for duty. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Capt. F. R. Amherst, S.C., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28, for duty. (Sept. 8, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIR. AIR SERVICE.

Major J. DeW. Cope, A.S. (Aeronautica), to C.G., Camp Dix, N.J., for discharge under current instructions. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. W. Meade, A.S. (Aeronautics), to Ellington Field, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. H. B. Hall, A.S. (Signal Corps), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 8, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplains, U.S.A., to duty as follows: W. A. Nugent to 3d Infantry, Eagle Pass, Texas; W. D. Cleary is assigned to 50th Infantry, Camp Dix, N.J.; W. K. Lloyd is assigned to 50th Infantry, Camp Dix, N.J.; J. B. Peters to 12th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Resignation by Chaplain (1st Lieut., Reg. Army) F. J. Barry of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 6, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Resignation by E. C. Wattles, Cav., of his commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Resignation by E. B. Wilson, Cav., of his commissions as temp. major and first lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Resignation by R. S. Miesse, Cav., of his commissions as temp. first lieut. and prov. second lieut

for duty as C.O. of that camp; Major T. H. Monroe is detailed as professor at the Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga.; Major R. P. Cook is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Atlanta Public High Schools, Atlanta, Ga.; Major W. D. Mangis is detailed as professor at the Dallas High Schools, Dallas, Texas; Capt. H. R. W. Herwig is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C. and to New York city; 1st Lieut. J. L. Topper to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for assignment to 4th Div. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Sick leave for three months to Major J. F. Carmack, Inf. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. R. Ames, A. B. Drake and R. M. Watson, Inf., of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 8, War D.)

Resignations by J. F. Johnson, Jr., A. R. Gordon and P. H. Didrikson, Inf., of commissions as temporary first lieuts. and prov. second lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 8, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Major R. E. Jones, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty with the M.T.C. Training School. (Sept. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. L. W. Campbell, M.T.C., to Camp Boyd, El Paso, to duty. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Officers of M.T.C. to the C.G., Camp Travis, Texas, for duty: 1st Lieut. E. R. Langley and 2d Lieut. S. H. Mills, M.T.C. (Sept. 8, War D.)

PLACED ON D.O.L.

The names of the following first lieuts. of Inf. are placed on the D.O.L.: J. M. O'Grady, H. B. Beavers, E. Colby, A. H. Snowden, R. B. Gayle, H. D. Gibson, H. S. Wilbur, C. O. Block, P. B. Robinson, W. L. Coulter, J. H. Hinwood, R. F. Wallman, Jr., J. C. DeLong, T. A. Pedley, Jr., C. R. Gideon, A. McI. Palmer, J. B. Chadwick, C. S. Varnell, E. T. Bowden, C. H. Styles. (Sept. 8, War D.)

The names of the following first lieuts. of Cav. are placed on the D.O.L.: A. J. Wynne, H. C. Wisner, W. F. Goodman, T. M. Benson, L. K. Truscott, Jr., R. E. Alstead, J. H. Akerman, R. T. Connell, J. N. W. McClure, G. R. Mead, D. G. Wilson, L. M. Mertz, E. A. Williams, G. H. Millibrandt, G. S. Platt, D. R. Dunkle, C. E. Davis, H. B. Paulin, J. H. Wilson, G. S. Finley, M. P. Meador, C. B. Werts, C. H. Unger, W. D. Taber, E. M. Tackett, J. C. Van Ingen, C. H. Palmer, C. R. Chase, T. F. Misbach, Jr., R. B. Jackson, C. C. Strawn, J. R. Breitinger, A. J. de Loumier, W. O. Coleman, H. R. Sargent, J. E. Ketchum. (Sept. 8, War D.)

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS MADE PERMANENT.

Provisional appointments in the Reg. Army of officers are made permanent: 1st Lieuts. E. C. Seeds, C. N. Winston, W. Mayer, J. B. Muir, Jr., G. B. Smith. (Sept. 8, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Major J. D. Derrick, U.S.A., to Little Rock, Ark., 3d Div., Camp Pike, for duty. (Sept. 8, War D.)

CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

Commissioned casualties announced in list issued Sept. 8.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Lieutenant.

Kingston, Paul, San Diego, Calif.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Lieutenant.

Leith, Fred G., Providence, R.I.

WOUNDED (DEGREE UNDETERMINED).

Lieutenant.

Arbuthnot, Charles, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

Lieutenant.

Arend, Harold D., Downs, Kas.

All Missing in Action Now Cleared.

The two names remaining on the casualty list as missing in action up to Sept. 6 have now been cleared as presumed dead. The total number of cases of missing in action reported to this country and announced through the press was 25,905. Of these 23 per cent. are now reported dead, 16 per cent. were prisoners, 25 per cent. were lost from their organizations and subsequently returned, and 36 per cent. were found sick or wounded in hospitals.

Casualties in Siberia to Aug. 31.

The following table summarizes the total casualties in the Siberian command to Aug. 31, 1919. The present strength of the command is 8,477:

Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed in action.....	1	24
Died of wounds.....	0	8
Died of disease.....	0	40
Died of accident.....	0	26
Suicide.....	0	5
 Total deaths.....	1	104
Wounded.....	4	47
Prisoners, now released.....	1	6
 Total casualties.....	6	162

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

General Sage to Command at Coblenz.

Brig. Gen. William H. Sage, U.S.A., who has been selected to command the provisional Infantry brigade made up of the 5th and 50th Regiments of Infantry, U.S.A., to be sent to Coblenz, Germany, for duty, is an officer of long and varied experience. He is a veteran of Indian and Philippine campaigns and is the holder of a Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in action at Zapote River, P.I., in June 1899. He is a West Pointer and was born in New York, April 6, 1859. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1882, being assigned to the Infantry. He was appointed a brigadier general in the Regular Army in May, 1917, and served as a major general in the National Army from August, 1917, to March, 1918. He has a son, Col. William H. Sage, Jr., in the Corps of Engineers, serving at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Generals Blatchford and McDonald Assigned.

Orders were issued on Sept. 9 directing Brig. Gen. John B. McDonald to proceed from the Presidio of San Francisco to Alcatraz, Calif., and take command of the disciplinary barracks at that place. Brig. Gen. Richard M. Blatchford was ordered from Camp Sherman, Ohio, to proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco and take command of that post.

Posthumous Honors for General Sigerfoos.

The Senate on Sept. 8 paid an unusual tribute to the late Col. Edward Sigerfoos, of Greenville, Ohio, by passing the bill (S. 2807) conferring the rank of brigadier general on him, posthumously. Only once before in the history of the country has such a bill been passed by Congress. Notwithstanding the unusual character of the measure it passed unanimously. Colonel Sigerfoos, as was noted in our issue of Aug. 3, was nominated Oct. 4, 1918, to be brigadier general and was confirmed Oct. 10, before the news of his death on Oct. 7 reached the United States. He died as a result of a shell wound in

the Argonne. This bill legally confers on him the title he had won by his loyal services to his country. The Adjutant General also sent the following communication to his family: "This office has been advised by the commanding general, A.E.F., that he has awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, posthumously, to Brig. Gen. Edward Sigerfoos for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He organized the Army School of the Line at Langre and, as its commandant, displayed unceasing energy and marked ability in directing its activities. Through the thorough instruction furnished by the school he contributed materially to the combat efficiency of line troops, thereby rendering services of inestimable value to the American Expeditionary Forces."

Changes in Quartermaster Corps.

The following changes in the personnel of the Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., have been ordered: Col. Edmond R. Tompkins, zone supply officer at Philadelphia, ordered to Chicago to relieve Col. Albert D. Kniskern, retired (Sept. 1); Col. James B. Houston ordered to Philadelphia to relieve Colonel Tompkins. Lieut. Col. Harry E. Wilkins will relieve Colonel Tompkins at Chicago Oct. 1. Orders issued recently by the War Department in regard to the discharge of temporary officers necessitates in the Quartermaster Corps the discharge of 4,000 officers between now and Oct. 1.

ARMY ITEMS.

(Other Army notes appear on page 35.)

The Secretary of War has approved the issue of Victory Medals to Allied officers and enlisted men who served under American command during the war, distribution to be made through respective war offices.

General Hospitals Nos. 30, at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and 42, at Spartanburg, S.C., will be closed Sept. 30.

Changes of Station.

Troop H, 7th U.S. Cavalry, left Ysleta, Texas, Sept. 3, and arrived at Fort Bliss, Texas, the same date. Troop G, 7th U.S. Cavalry, arrived at Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 4, from Fabens, Texas.

Company K, 63d U.S. Infantry, left East Potowmac Park, D.C., Sept. 5, for Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., for station.

Troop C, 7th Cav., U.S.A., arrived at Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 5, and Troop E of the same command arrived at Fort Hancock, Texas, Sept. 4.

Troop F, 10th U.S. Cav., left Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Sept. 5 en route to Arivaca, Ariz. Troop I, 10th Cav., arrived at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Sept. 5 from San Fernando.

15th Infantry Brigade Going to Europe.

The 15th Infantry Brigade is being concentrated at Camp Meade, Md., "for extended service in Europe," according to orders issued by the War Department on Sept. 9. In addition to the 5th and the 50th Infantry, troops attached to the brigade will include one company of engineers and sappers, two Motor Transport companies and a Signal Corps unit.

Emergency Troops in Service Sept. 30.

The Operations Division, General Staff, estimates that 80,000 emergency troops will remain in service at the end of September, divided as follows: Sick and wounded, 30,000; Medical personnel, 8,000; expeditionary forces and possessions, 25,000; staff corps, 10,000; border troops and miscellaneous, 7,000. On this basis the strength of the Army Sept. 30 will approximate 250,000.

Transcontinental M.T.C. Train Ends Trip.

The War Department states that the transcontinental Motor Transport Corps train arrived in San Francisco on Sept. 6, four days behind schedule of its record making trip of 3,200 miles. The convoy arrived in first class condition. An official welcome to the city was extended by municipal authorities, following a parade through the streets, which were handsomely decorated for the occasion.

U.S.M.A. 1921 Class in Italy.

Three hundred graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1921, who are making an extended trip throughout Europe, having visited the battlefields of France and Italy, were in Milan on Sept. 8, according to a press message from that city. Several hours were devoted to the inspection of new types of airplanes. The young officers were said to have been especially interested in bombing machines which were shown to them at the Caproni plant.

Repatriation of Prisoners of War.

All prisoners of war in the barracks at Fort McPherson, Ga., are to be repatriated on a transport leaving New York on Sept. 20, except such as may by that time have received from the Bureau of Immigration permission to remain in this country. The War Department on Sept. 10 directed the transportation of these prisoners to New York under proper guard.

A recent cable states that it is now probable that all prisoners of war will be repatriated before Sept. 30. This will make possible the early return to this country of ninety-one Prisoners of War Escort companies.

Medical Transportation Emblems.

Amendment of Paragraph 546, Manual for Medical Department, U.S.A., was ordered by the War Department on Sept. 10 to read: "All matériel pertaining to the sanitary service, inclusive of ambulances and related equipment, but exclusive of other motor transportation and related equipment, shall also be marked with the Red Cross emblem, a red cross on a white ground."

Uniforms in Panama Canal Department.

Section III, G.O. 14, War Dept., 1919, on Sept. 8 was ordered amended by adding the following subparagraph to Paragraph 2: (d) The operations of the tailor shop at Zone Storage Depot, Balboa, C.Z., are extended to include the manufacture of uniforms for officers. An adequate supply of cloth and other material will be kept on hand.

3,000 Pairs New Style Shoes for Army Test.

Three thousand pairs of garrison shoes, new style, are being shipped to the supply officers at Camps Grant, Sherman and Dodge for issue on requisitions calling for russet and marching shoes. Commanding officers at these camps were on Sept. 8 informed by the War Department that it is desired that all organizations receiving these shoes shall submit, at the end of three months, a report as to whether or not the shoes are satisfactory for wear in garrison, for marching purposes, drill, etc.

as a field shoe, provided they be treated with dubbin and hobnails, both heel and sole. A reduction in types and patterns of shoes is desired to simplify supply. These tests are intended to determine whether or not one type of shoe can be used for all the purposes above mentioned.

Physical Examination of R.O.T.C. Candidates.

Changes in Special Regulations No. 43, War Dept., 1918, were ordered by the Secretary of War on Sept. 10 to provide the following procedure for the physical examination of candidates from the Reserve Officers' Training Corps to determine their eligibility for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps: (a) A rigid physical examination at the last summer camp which the candidate attends prior to being commissioned on graduation. (b) That, when practicable, the final physical examination of a candidate for commission from the R.O.T.C. in the O.R.C. be conducted at an Army camp, post, fort or station where one or more medical officers are on duty, or if not practicable to do this that it be conducted at the candidate's institution by one or more officers of either the U.S.A. Medical Corps, or Medical Reserve Corps, unless the student is required to attend a camp after completion of his college course, in which case the examination will be conducted at such camp.

Spanish War Veterans' Convention.

The twenty-first annual convention of the United Spanish War Veterans ended in San Francisco on Sept. 5. William Jones, of New York city, was re-elected commander-in-chief. St. Louis was selected as the convention city for 1920. Mrs. Minnie R. Lenhart, of Philadelphia, was elected president-general of the women's auxiliary and Mrs. Louise Williams, of New York city, senior vice president-general.

ARMY DECORATES U.S. NAVY OFFICERS.

Thirteen officers of the U.S. Navy were decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal at the War Department by Secretary of War Baker on Sept. 5. Medals were also given Army officers and one civilian. In addressing the officers in his office Secretary Baker pointed out that the two Services had been drawn closer together in the war, and continued:

"Whatever friendly rivalry there was prior to the war will undoubtedly continue now that the war is over. The Army and the Navy each are zealous and ambitious to serve the nation in the highest way, and each Service has its proper pride. That there have been added names to the country's honor roll from the Army and Navy is a cause of mutual congratulation and of national rejoicing; but we take special pleasure in the fact that the two Services were brought thus close together and that from the beginning to the end it was possible for the Navy to help the Army and for the Army to help the Navy, and for them to serve together as one Service, under one flag, with one ambition, and with one high inspiration. . . . The Admiral of the Navy has been a constant counselor, a constant source of strength and inspiration, a constant reliance to the Army. The admirals who have been associated with our terminal operations, both in this country and abroad; captains of transport, the gallant fellows who manned the protective vessels, whether cruisers or destroyers, are as dear to the hearts of the soldiers with whom they served as to their associates in their own Service. And from to-day, this medal, while distinctively an Army medal, will, I trust, be a mark of the capacity of the two Services for generous co-operation. The Navy men and the Army men who wear it will feel that they are in a very real sense brothers of one fellowship of service and patriotism."

Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., in his reply to the Secretary's address said: "Mr. Secretary, on behalf of the officers of the Navy and for myself I wish to thank you for what you have said in regard to our efforts, and to assure you that we feel great gratification and pleasure in receiving this medal, and the purpose for which it is given—drawing the two Services closer together. I am sure that I express the sentiments of my brother officers when I say that it has been a special pleasure and gratification to us to be associated with the Army and to be of any help we possibly could, and that we have been able to meet with the approval of our brother officers in the Army."

The medals were presented to the following officers: Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, U.S.N.; Rear Admirals Hilary P. Jones, U.S.N., formerly in command of the Newport News Division of the Transport Force, now vice admiral (T) commanding Battleship Squadron 2, Atlantic Fleet, and A. H. Robertson, U.S.N., of the Navy War College.

Capt. H. K. Hines, U.S.N., formerly commanding the receiving ship in the port of Halifax, N.S.; C. B. Morgan, U.S.N., commander of U.S.S. Imperator, and Ray Spear, P.C., U.S.N., who served on the staff of the Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Comdr. A. L. Bristol, U.S.N., office of Naval Operations; F. M. Perkins, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. George Washington; J. T. Snyder, Med. Corps, U.S.N., of the staff of the Cruiser and Transport Force; R. S. Crenshaw, U.S.N., office of Naval Operations, and R. L. Ghormley, U.S.N., office of Naval Operations.

Lieut. Comdr. Brants Mayer, U.S.N., of the Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet, and K. H. Donavan, U.S.N., of Newport News Division of the Transport Force.

Major Gen. George O. Squier, U.S.A., Chief of the Signal Corps; Brig. Gen. I. W. Littell, U.S.A., retired, commandant of Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.

Cols. Adrian S. Fleming, U.S.A., former brigadier general, National Army; Henry C. Jewett, U.S.A., Corps of Engineers; E. S. Hartshorn, U.S.A., General Staff Corps, and George S. Patton, Jr., U.S.A., Tank Corps.

Lieut. Col. Joseph O. Mauborgne, U.S.A., Signal Corps; Major Charles E. Kilborne, U.S.A., General Staff College, and Mr. Royal O. Kloeber, Assistant Director of Finance.

RESERVE NURSES FOR REGULAR CORPS.

With the re-establishment of the Army Nurse Corps on a permanent basis reserve nurses who are qualified for appointment in the Regular corps have been invited to submit applications for appointment through their chief nurse. The period of active service as reserve nurses will not operate to diminish the period to be served in the Regular corps, but active service as reserve nurses will count toward longevity pay. Nurses who are appointed in the Regular corps with the understanding that they would be required to serve for the period of the emergency only, will soon be entitled to

discharge upon application. It is thought that many of these nurses would prove acceptable for the Regular establishment, and they are given opportunity to apply for retention in the Service.

Reserve nurses who do not wish appointment in the Regular corps, and members of the Regular corps who do not wish to continue therein after the expiration of the emergency should so state by letter direct through regular channels to the Surgeon General for appropriate action at the proper time. Except in special cases it is expected that they will be retained in the corps as long as the necessity and authority continue for their services. It is not possible at this time to state how long that will be.

Nurses on Active Duty.

The Army Nurse Corps reports 4,310 nurses on active duty on Aug. 29, of these, 480, or 11 per cent., were with the forces in Europe. This strength represents a reduction of 80 per cent. since Nov. 11.

M.T.C. TRAINING SCHOOL OPENED.

The first of four great vocational training schools to be established by the Motor Transport Corps was opened by Secretary of War Baker at Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md., on Sept. 5. Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Bullard, Major General Menoher, Brigadier General Marshall, and a distinguished gathering of educators, members of Congress and other representatives of civil life who were invited to the opening exercises by Brig. Gen. Charles B. Drake, Chief of the Motor Transport Corps.

The opening of this school is regarded as an event of the first importance because of the several features new to Army schools and original in vocational training that differentiate this from all other schools in or out of the Army. In the use of civilian instructors and the giving of the entire time of the enlisted students to school work alone, it marks a new attitude toward education and training upon the part of the Army. A strong teaching force made up of civilian and officer experts, most of them graduates of well known technical schools, has been secured, chief among these being Prof. Dean A. Fales, late in charge of the gas engine department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Major A. A. Case, formerly professor of applied science at Ohio State University. The organization and direction of the Motor Transport Corps School system is in charge of Col. J. J. Fulmer, assisted by an advisory board made up of officers at the head of the corps divisions having to do with operating and maintenance and the more important branches of school work, and two civilian heads of school departments. The Army officers associated with Colonel Fulmer on the staff of the school are Col. J. J. Herringshaw, Lieut. Cols. W. B. Loughborough, J. H. Ritchie and Gordon Robinson and Major Russell A. Osmun, all of the Motor Transport Corps.

Under the plan as formulated for these schools, the 400 men composing the entering class will be put through a preliminary course of four weeks, during which they will be watched closely, given the psychological test and the trade test and receive instructions in the fundamentals of the military life. At the completion of this course each man will be classified and upon that classification will depend his future work in the school. Upon the completion of the preliminary course, the student will begin the real serious business of the school. This has been arranged in four courses covering all branches of automotive work. The four courses are known as: (a) School of chauffeurs; (b) school of auto-mechanics; (c) school of inspector and foreman; and (d) school of automotive engineer. Courses a and b are designed to produce chauffeurs and auto-mechanics of sound fundamental training who will be taught to do well all the work that men in these positions should do. There is great demand for men of such ability now, at high wages. The school inspector and foreman course is for high standing men in the preceding courses who have had also, several months of production work in the shops. These will be eligible for good positions in shops and manufacturing plants, and, possibly, for instructors in these schools.

The school work will alternate with periods of production work in the shops, service park units or with operating units in the field. This production work will be under production conditions as in any well regulated factory or truck operating concern, with the difference that the men will be supervised and graded with reference to determining their fitness to take further school work. The production periods are considered of great importance in that they give the students opportunity to consolidate the gains made during the school periods and so increase their capacity to benefit by further training. Instruction will be given by lecture and demonstration in buildings equipped especially for the school work and set apart from the shops. These will ultimately have a capacity of 1,500 students each year. In addition to the Holabird School, it is planned to open three other and similar schools, one at each of the great corps depots constructed during the war, Camp Jesup, Atlanta, Ga.; Camp Normoyle, San Antonio, Texas; and Camp Boyd, El Paso, Texas. Each of these camps has the complete standard M.T.C. shop equipment including huge cement, steel and glass structures covering about five acres with the finest machinery and tools obtainable.

SHOOTING MATCHES AT SEA GIRT, N.J.

The final shooting contests at Sea Girt ended on Sept. 6. Pvt. Roy Moore, U.S.M.C., on that date winning the Sea Girt championship at 200, 600, 1,000 and 1,200 yards with a score of 194 out of a possible 200 points. He shot through a cross wind during the final stage of the match.

The Governor's Medal Match, open to members of the New Jersey military units, was won by Major Curt O. H. Kayser, with a total of 283.

Mrs. E. C. Crossman, wife of Captain Crossman, U.S.A., won the Doyle Match, ten shots at 200 yards, with a score of 49.

Capt. William H. Richards, of the Winchester Rifle Club, won the Nevada Trophy, shot for at Sea Girt on Sept. 4, by a score of 140 out of a possible 150 points. The ranges shot over were 600, 900 and 1,200 yards. Sgt. Peter Dowling, U.S.M.C., was second with 137 and Lieut. James Laughlin, U.S.M.C., third, with 137. The winners of the other matches shot on Sept. 4 were the following:

The Gould Individual Rapid Firing Match, at 200 and 300 yards, won by Captain Ramee, of the Philippine Scouts, with a score of 99 out of a possible 100.

Lieut. Raymond Lecuyer, U.S.M.C., was second with 97 and Lieutenant Brown, of the A.E.F., third with 97.

The Cruikshank Team Match, open to teams of six men, shot at the 200, 500 and 600 yard ranges, seven shots to each range, was won by the Quantico detachment of Marines with a score of 581. The 6th Regiment Marines, with 572, were second; the 8th Cavalry, U.S.A., with 572, third.

The Interstate Regimental Team Match was won by the 8th Cavalry, U.S.A., with a total score of 795. The 7th Regiment, N.Y. Infantry, was second with 730.

The Veteran Organization Team Match was won by the 7th New York Veterans, with a score of 276.

The team from the U.S. Marine Corps easily won all the shooting matches at Sea Girt, N.J., Sept. 5. The scores in order of merit were as follows:

Sadler Team Match—U.S. Marines, total score 1,716; American Expeditionary Force team, 1,700; U.S. Cavalry team, 1,659; U.S. Infantry, 1,651; Philippine Scouts, 1,605; N.Y. State team, 1,593.

Dryden Trophy Match, 200, 600 and 1,000 yards—U.S. Marine Corps team, score 1,122; American Expeditionary Force team, 1,087; U.S. Cavalry team, 1,084; Philippine Scouts, 1,084; N.Y. State team, 1,082; U.S. Infantry team, 1,081; N.Y. State team, 1,010.

McAlpin Team Match, 200, 600 and 1,000 yards—Marine Corps second team, 1,114; Marine Corps first team, 1,090; U.S. Army team, 1,087; N.Y. State team, 1,050; N.Y. State team, 1,027.

The Rogers Match, at 600 yards, each man 20 shots, resulted as follows: Pvt. Ray Moore, U.S.M.C., 96; Sgt. Ernest Von Erdmandorf, U.S.M.C., 97; Capt. W. W. Miller, A.E.F. team, 95.

The Roe Match, at 1,000 yards, each man 20 shots, had the following result: Lieut. Claude Thompson, U.S.M.C., 97; Lieut. R. H. Smith, A.E.F., 97; Sgt. Ernest Von Erdmandorf, U.S.M.C., 97; Capt. E. J. Bell, U.S.M.C., 96; Sgt. Theodore Crowley, U.S.M.C., 96.

SAILINGS ON THE PACIFIC.

The following Army and Navy officers and members of officers' families sailed from San Francisco on the U.S. Army transport *Logan* on Aug. 15 for Honolulu and Manila:

Honolulu—Col. George M. Brooke, Mrs. Brooke, two children and sister of Mrs. Brooke; Major Terry P. Bell and Mrs. Bell; Capt. Jesse K. Mattox and Mrs. Mattox; Mrs. Herbert Cole and two children; Mrs. Talmadge Wilson and baby.

Manila—Col. Charles E. Reesee and Mrs. Reesee; Lieut. Col. W. L. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke and two children; Lieut. Col. W. A. Danielson, Mrs. Danielson and child; Lieut. Col. G. F. Herr, Mrs. Herr, child and niece; Lieut. Col. Thomas G. M. Oliphant, Major Frederick J. Williams, Lieut. Comdr. George S. Gillespie, U.S.N., Lieut. Edward G. Dickinson, U.S.N., Lieut. Thomas E. Kent, U.S.N., Capt. Robert L. Lowry, Capt. Nyall Adams, Capt. Rutherford L. Hammond, Capt. J. L. Hartmann and Mrs. Hartmann; Capt. Wolcott P. Hayes and Mrs. Hayes; Capt. N. M. Imboden; Capt. Joseph N. Marx and Mrs. Marx; Capt. Porter P. Lowry and Mrs. Lowry; Lieut. William L. Barriger and Mrs. Barriger; Lieuts. Early W. Duncan, Albert D. Foster and J. W. Hopkins; Lieut. Raymond S. Jetz, sister and Mrs. Jetz; Lieut. Myer S. Silvan; Lieut. J. C. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens; Miss Gertrude Edwards; Mrs. Bell Forbes; Miss Dorothy McLaughlin; Miss Kelen Keller and Miss Frances Thompson.

WELCOME HOME DINNER OF JOURNAL STAFF.

The business, mechanical and editorial staffs of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL gave a "welcome home" dinner in New York city on Sept. 6 to two members of the staffs who had served in the U.S. Army during hostilities, Major Clarence R. Baines, Q.M.C., and Pvt. Anthony J. Eigel, A.A.M.G.Bn. Mr. Baines, who was advertising manager of the JOURNAL previous to entering the Service, is now business manager of The American Legion Weekly. In welcoming back to civil life these two soldiers Mr. William A. Kitts, business manager of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and toastmaster at the dinner, said "It is a pleasure to be assembled here with the feeling of good fellowship to greet Major Baines and Mr. Eigel and to welcome them back amongst us, after their war experiences and return from France and Germany. They have earned the credit of having been American soldiers who served in the world's great war for civilization and they are entitled to the great honor which their service to their country has won for them. This is a great heritage of which they have just reason to feel proud, and we rejoice in what they have accomplished and gladly welcome them back to civil life and we are delighted to have them resume their companionship with us. To celebrate these events this dinner has been tendered to them, as well as to stimulate the good-will and inspiration of comrades and co-workers. The sentiment for and of this occasion enlivens our best feelings and I am sure we shall all remember the event with the utmost pleasure and be delighted with the fact that we have had a 'get together' meeting after the war. At a dinner given by Major Baines when he entered the U.S. military service we presented him with a token, which, it was suggested, would become a 'new watch on the Rhine.' To-day he is with us to prove that the prediction was true. Major Baines and Mr. Eigel, we salute you, and extend our best wishes for your future success, prosperity and happiness."

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION FOR REMOUNT OFFICERS.

Arrangements are being made by members of the American Remount Association to effect a permanent organization. The association was started in both the United States and in France by officers and men of the Remount Service. Since the return of members of the American E.F. who belonged to the association abroad the plan to bring members together and create a permanent organization, which also aims to further the breeding of horses, has been accelerated. A committee of thirty men who are identified with the breeding of horses and who served in the Remount Service has been named as a temporary executive committee, which is to form a permanent organization. The first meeting is to be held in New York city in October. The committee includes only three Regular Army officers, Col. John S. Fair, Cav., and Lieut. Cols. H. D. Munnikhuysen, Cav., and A. J. White, Inf. The others, who served as officers in the A.E.F., are R. H. Williams, Jr., W. Plunkett Stewart, James W. Appleton, John R. Valentine, Henry L. Bell, Letcher Hardeman, A. A. Cederwall, Fletcher Harper, Hayden W. Wagner, William J. Littauer, Howard S. Neilson, George W. Winterburn, H. I. Nicholas, T. F. Tambee, F. S. Armstrong, Stanley Koch, H. A. Pickert, J. T. Sallee, Victor C. Mather, W. P. Hawley, Burns Henry, Robert Neustadt, S. H. Bell, S. B. Wing, A. C. Schwartz, R. S. Waring and M. F. de Barnevile. There are four classes of membership, honorary, charter, regular and associate. The association does not aim to produce any particular type of horse for any

branches of the Service, but will embrace all classes of animals that are represented in the Army, although particular attention is to be paid to the Cavalry type.

MEXICANS FIRE ON AMERICAN OFFICERS.

Capt. David W. McNabb and Lieut. von deB. Johnson, Air Ser., U.S.A., while flying an Army airplane near Laredo, Texas, on Sept. 2 were fired on by Mexican troops. According to press report, they were on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande river. Several bullets struck the machine and Captain McNabb was wounded in the head, the bullet hitting him behind the right ear, but not producing a dangerous wound. He succeeded in bringing the machine down safely on the American side of the border. The two officers made their way to Fort McIntosh, where Captain McNabb made a report of the occurrence to Col. Beaumont B. Buck, U.S.A., commanding the Laredo district, who forwarded a report to Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A., commander of the Southern Department, at San Antonio. General Dickman reported the facts to the War Department, adding that a more complete report would be made after an investigation he was making was completed. General Garza, the Mexican commander of the Nuevo Laredo district, denied to the Mexican consul at Laredo, Texas, that he had given orders to his troops to fire at American troops or airplanes seen on the Mexican side of the boundary line. Later the consul reported that the airplane was fired upon because it was scaring the horses of the Mexican cavalrymen and with the object of driving it away. Captain McNabb is reported as having denied that his machine was over Mexican territory except when he was seeking to ascend higher to escape the Mexican bullets. The State Department has been informed that the Mexican Foreign Office has expressed its regret at the incident and is investigating the case.

THE ARMY AVIATORS LOST IN MEXICO.

The War Department on Sept. 5 remained without definite news of the whereabouts of Lieut. Frederick Waterhouse and Cecil H. Connelly, Air Ser., U.S.A., who left Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif., on Aug. 21 for a flight and who have not been heard of. A report was received from Lower California that Mexican regular troops had found the missing officers a few days after leaving Rockwell Field and that they had landed in a desert and were safe, but it has since been denied that the report is true. Army aviators have flown hundreds of miles over Lower California in search of the aviators but without results, while the Navy Department has sent several craft to cruise along the coast of Lower California in the belief that the men might have made their way to the coast, but were in some uninhabited or sparsely settled part of the country where they were unable to communicate with either United States or Mexican authorities. Governor Estaban Cantu, Governor of Lower California, telegraphed on Aug. 31 to Col. H. L. Watson, U.S.A., commanding at Rockwell Field, that he had ordered a large force of Mexican cavalry and infantry to join American aviators in the search. Colonel Watson is quoted in a press message as saying that he believed the young officers "lost their heads and ran wild" when they discovered they had lost their way. Officers at Rockwell Field are said to be in possession of facts showing that the two aviators could have landed safely in a hundred different places in Lower California, but instead continued their flight southward. Near Trinidad they were seen flying at an altitude of 200 feet and Mexicans waved to them as they passed.

REIMBURSEMENT OF DEFALCATION.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army on June 24, 1919, rendered the following opinion on the effect of a court-martial sentence on the indebtedness of an officer: "An officer was convicted of embezzlement of company funds and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and to confinement for one year, which sentence was approved by the President June 3, 1918. The Chief of Staff, by order of the Secretary of War, directed that the officer 'ceases to be an officer of the Army from June 7, 1918.' There is pay due the officer from Feb. 28, 1918, to June 7, 1918, and inquiry is made whether or not the shortage in the company funds still remains a charge against the officer's pay, or whether payment of the fine satisfied the shortage. The court-martial fine does not liquidate the officer's civil liability for his defalcation, nor is it the proper function of a court-martial to determine questions involving civil liability. Dig. Ops. J.A.G. 1912, p. 869. The pay of an officer may be stopped to reimburse a company fund for losses for which he has been duly found responsible. Woog v. United States, '48 Ct. Cls. 80. Ops. J.A.G. 1912, pp. 636, 637. In making deductions from the pay of the officer or enlisted man to reimburse a company fund, such deduction takes precedence over court-martial fines. See A.R. 1370, and 25 Comp. Dec. 369, 372."

REVISED LIST OF AIR RACE WINNERS.

The American Flying Club of New York city made public on Sept. 7 a revised list of winners in the New York-Toronto air race of Aug. 24-29, details of which were published in our issue of Sept. 6. According to regulations of the club's Contest Committee, Major Rudolph Schroeder, U.S.A., was awarded first place with a percentage of 107.8, but in view of the fact that he is an Army officer he is barred from accepting the \$2,500 money prize offered by the Hotel Commodore, the award going to R. H. Depew, a civilian flier, who stood in second place with a percentage of 106. B. W. Maynard, a former lieutenant in the Army Air Service, and who made the best speed showing in the race, is in eighth place in the revised list, and Col. G. C. Brant, of the Regular Army, is in the thirteenth place with a percentage of 73. Major Schroeder flew a Vought VE-7 training plane which had been wrecked two weeks before the race started and was reconstructed with spare parts picked up at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio.

ARMY POLO TEAM FOR NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Polo Association has received an entry from the Army Polo Association for a team to play at the national championship games to be held at the Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, Pa., Sept. 13-18. The Army team includes Cols. René E. De R. Hoyle and Louie R. Beard and Lieut. Cols. D. L. Roscoe and V. P. Erwin. The Army team is scheduled to play on Sept. 16, this being the first time a Service polo team has played in any of the championships except those played for the Army Circuit Cup.

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ANNUAL INDEX TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

With the issue of Aug. 30, 1919, the two thousand nine hundred and twenty-third consecutive number since Aug. 29, 1863, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL closed its fifty-sixth volume (Sept. 7, 1918-Aug. 30, 1919). For this latest volume we have published a comprehensive index with title page, which will be mailed without

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SIGNAL CORPS SCHOOL AUTHORIZED.

While the extent of the needs of the Army with reference to permanent Service schools has not been definitely determined, the Chief Signal Officer has been authorized by the War Department to establish a school, to be designated the Signal Corp School, at Camp Alfred Vail, N.J. The location will, of course, be temporary, nor will this school be regarded as the foundation of such Signal Corps schools as may hereafter be established.

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ONE ARTILLERY CORPS FOR U. S. ARMY?

The creation of mobile artillery units by the Coast Artillery Corps to serve as army artillery gives rise to a question in the minds of Field and Coast Artillery officers as to the line of demarcation between the two arms of the Service. Army officers are of the undivided opinion that the development of mobile artillery of the larger calibers is essential to the success of an army of the future. This lesson has been learned from the experiences of the war, during which guns, mortars and howitzers of practically the largest calibers made were turned into mobile artillery, either with motorized or railway mounts. According to the law of 1907, which provided for the separation of the two arms, and to the National Defense Act, which will again become operative immediately upon the conclusion of the present war, the Field Artillery includes all artillery that accompanies an army in the field. Thus it would include all of the Coast Artillery equipment up to and including the 8-inch howitzers. It is not considered likely that railway artillery would be classed as artillery accompanying an army in the field.

If the President is given unlimited authority to organize the units of the Army at his discretion, as provided in the War Department bill for Army reorganization, the guns and howitzers of the middle class might be assigned to either the Field or Coast Artillery. Otherwise, unless the present law is changed, such materiel will become a part of the Field Artillery equipment. Officers of the two Artillery arms vary in their opinions as to the proper solution of this problem. Indications at Coast Artillery headquarters are that there is a practical unanimity of opinion there that the entire Coast and Field Artillery services should be combined into one Artillery Corps. Reasons given for this view are that the present tendency towards the organization of Coast Artillery into regiments brings that branch of the Service into a form that could readily be combined with the other, and that the two Artillery branches are basically similar. It is claimed by Coast Artillery officers that the development of an officer in both branches would make him excel in either one to which he might later be assigned. The unity of command and the reduction of the overhead for administrative purposes is also given as an argument in favor of the amalgamation of the services.

On the other hand, officers in the Field Artillery were practically unanimously opposed to consolidation on the grounds, apparently, that the details of the Coast Artillery operations differ materially from their own. It is stated that the purely coast defense functions of the other branch are such as to require especial training different from that needed for field artillerists. The opinion has been expressed that the Field Artillery is even more closely associated with the Infantry than with the other Artillery service, in view of the fact that liaison with the foot troops must be maintained constantly. It is said that the very matter of location of the two services when in action is such as to cause lack of coordination. Field Artillery officers have pointed out the provisions in existing law that all the motorized artillery now operated by the Coast Artillery shall be under the Field Artillery organization. They have expressed the opinion that the line of demarcation as laid down in 1907, when the two services were separated, is the proper one to be followed when the Army is reorganized; saying that the operation of the guns in the coast defenses and the operation of whatever railway artillery might be installed should be in the province of the Coast Artillery Corps, but that the Field Artillery should have supervision over all guns and howitzers of all sizes that may be used to accompany the Army in the field.

Although there seems to be a wide divergence of views between the Field and Coast Artillery officers both arms of the Service are desirous first of all of formulating a policy which will be unquestionably best for the Army as a whole. The general opinion is expressed by officers of both corps that a full consideration of practice and procedure abroad during the present war, when data are available, will serve to remove all present differences of opinion.

THREE BRIGADES OF ARMY ARTILLERY.

Coast Artillery units are already being organized along army artillery lines. Pursuant to a recommendation of the Chief of Coast Artillery that a large proportion of the officers of the Coast Artillery Corps be assigned to mobile artillery brigades, authority has been granted to establish both motorized and railroad artillery regiments, which are now being organized as army artillery. Three brigades have been organized to supplement the coast defense work of the Coast Artillery. They are the 30th, located at Camp Eustis; the 31st, now permanently located at Fort Winfield Scott, assigned to American Lake; and the 30th, now at Fort Hamilton, N.Y. The

30th Brigade, composed of four regiments, the 42d, 43d, 52d and 53d, consists of railway units. Its equipment will be comprised of guns of eight, ten, twelve- and fourteen-inch caliber, and twelve-inch mortars. The 31st Brigade, composed of the 55th, 57th and 59th Regiments, has motorized pieces, the first two being of 155-cm. G.P.F. guns and the last of eight-inch howitzers. In the 39th Brigade, the equipment for the 44th and 51st Regiments consists of eight-inch guns, and the 56th Regiment of 155-cm. guns. The organization of this army artillery is of especial interest in view of the fact that Major Gen. Frank W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery, said, when he appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, that a large proportion of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Coast Artillery would be needed for the purpose of developing this type of artillery which had not been in use prior to the present war. He cited the need for this new artillery service as one of the reasons for the increase of the strength of the Coast Artillery Corps in the War Department's Army Reorganization bill over the figures of the National Defense Act.

ATTITUDE OF CONGRESS ON PAY INCREASES.

While the attitude of many members of the House Committees on Military and Naval Affairs is undoubtedly favorable to granting an increase in the pay of officers of the military establishments, the opinion at the Capitol appears to be that no action can be had on such an increase during the present extraordinary session of Congress. Moreover, the committees of Congress are still officially in the dark as to the plans of the War and Navy Departments as regards pay increase. Neither department up to Sept. 10 had transmitted its proposed bill to the appropriate committee. Although members have introduced measures which have been referred respectively to the Naval and Military Affairs Committees, these bodies are waiting for the official suggestion of the departments before giving the proposed legislation any consideration. During the course of a hearing in which General March appeared before the House Military Committee, Representative McKenzie of Illinois remarked that the increase in the pay of Army officers "was a very likely thing to happen." When asked concerning his statement, Mr. McKenzie said he, personally, was in favor of granting an increase to officers in the Regular Army, adding that the pay of emergency officers might be equalized by the authority vested in the Secretary of War to continue them at their present or higher grades.

Congressmen Hicks of New York and Peters of Maine, both members of the Naval Affairs Committee, when interviewed on the matter of pay increase, said they were strongly in favor of raising the pay of the Navy. Mr. Hicks said in view of the fact that no increase had been made for eleven years it was now time for a revision of the laws in this respect. General Navy legislation, he said, would be included in the Navy bill to be prepared by the next Congress. He expressed the hope that an increase in the pay of Navy officers would be included as one of the legislative features of the bill. Mr. Hicks added that he had not made sufficient study of the matter to say what raise should be made. Mr. Peters said he was strongly of the opinion that the schedule should be revised upwards, adding that he believed appropriate legislation providing for this would undoubtedly be passed at the regular session of Congress opening in December.

Many officers are of the opinion that nothing will be done officially by the War and Navy Departments at the present time towards urging Congress to increase Service pay, because of the President's reply to the request of railroad employees for an advance in wages. Secretary of War Baker is undoubtedly of the view that the Government departments should follow the lead of the President. When asked on Sept. 9 whether he had yet sent a draft of proposed legislation to the Capitol, the Secretary said none had been sent to the committees. He added that many officers found it exceedingly difficult to live on their present pay, but when asked whether he anticipated recommending an increase he said that nothing would be done at present because of the stand taken by the President on the wage situation. He called attention to the fact that an increase in the Army would practically automatically bring about an increase in the Navy, and vice versa, adding that the War Department would observe the spirit of the Administration in this respect.

GENERAL PERSHING'S OFFICES IN WASHINGTON.

It was announced at the War Department on Sept. 9 that General Pershing will retain the title and duties of Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Force, for the time being. Secretary of War Baker said that General Pershing would occupy offices in the old Land Office Building at the corner of Ninth and E streets, Washington, D.C., when he returns to the capital; a suite of offices was being prepared for the General and his staff, and the records of the A.E.F. would be established there. Mr. Baker said he did not know at the present time how long the arrangements for General Pershing's stay in the Land Office Building would continue. He said he did not know of any trips anticipated by the General aside from the one to his home in Missouri. While in Washington General Pershing and officers of his staff will reside at the Shoreham Hotel. The headquarters

to be established in the Land Office Building was used as the office of the Provost Marshal General during the period of the operation of the Selective Service Act.

GENERAL O'RYAN'S "CITIZEN ARMY" PLAN.

Considered Unworkable by Military Authorities.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan's suggestion, made at his hearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, for the creation of a big citizen Army has been very generally regarded by military authorities in Washington as unworkable. General O'Ryan is credited with practically outlining the Army desired by the National Guard Association and which will be incorporated in the bill the association is said to be preparing. His plan was to merge, through furlough to a reserve, the young men to be trained under a universal training law and in the National Guard; and that the training of the 500,000 young men "should be carried out by a corps of professional officers and men carefully selected for demonstrated capacity for such work from among the officers of the country, irrespective of whether they are in the Regular Army, National Guard, Reserve Corps or civil life." To get this corps General O'Ryan proposed to "recreate the Guard and National Army divisions and auxiliary units in the necessary number; offer to recommission therein as part-time officers all the honorably discharged officers of the Army in the grades they held at the time of their discharge." He added, "I think they would accept almost en masse. In the same way I would offer similar inducement to the enlisted men of the war Army, giving them the right to a discharge on reasonable notice in writing, this to provide for a time at least the full strength of the war divisions."

Officers of the Militia Bureau in discussing these proposals pointed out that if the scheme were adopted then West Point and the professional soldier would be practically superseded and the U.S. Army would be a force of men lacking skill in general warfare, for the reason that by the O'Ryan plan the men would come largely from civil life and from the National Guard. It was said that the O'Ryan plan provides for that which is regarded as impossible of attainment—the voluntary enlistment of National Army and National Guard men for a short period, with a return for maneuvers lasting a few weeks every year. It is considered impossible because these men could not afford to drop their private engagements and professions for a short period of time to train boys in the military art.

General O'Ryan advocates specialized training similar to that received in the war with Germany, and this training, it is agreed, is absolutely necessary for our new Army. But specialization, it was declared at the Militia Bureau, will result in a grossly inefficient Army if it entails a falling away from training in the art of general warfare. Obviously, they say, even an army fresh from France if trained only in specialized tactics would utterly fail in punishing an enemy quickly and effectively through the employment of specialties, because to be efficient an army must be able to adapt itself to new conditions—and conditions change with each war. Stress is laid on the fact that there is an apparent feeling of confidence that the new things developed because of the peculiarities of the warfare on the western front are to win all future wars. They will aid, of course, these officers declare; but a full training in the arts of general warfare is the only real insurance against defeat, after all, and training in these arts to be efficient must be for professional soldiers in sufficient force to be the nucleus of a great army. Our trained professional Army, small as it was, was the foundation stone of the structure built up in the feverish preparations after the declaration of war against the Central Powers.

Size of National Guard Units.

"I am morally certain," said an officer of the Militia Bureau, "that out of the lessons related by officers and men who are being heard by the military committees there will come legislation which will provide for a greater Regular Army and a greater National Guard and a more ready co-ordination of the two than there has been in the past." He explained that in order to bring this about the National Guard must be composed of companies corresponding in size to those of the Regular Army. At present National Guard units may not have less than 100 men to a company, although the Secretary of War has the power to authorize smaller companies in peace time. Adjutants general of many states have insisted that companies of one hundred men cannot be formed in the small towns. This obstacle is met by the Militia Bureau by allowing the formation of a platoon in a small town to combine with a platoon in an adjoining town, forming a company of the requisite size drawn from the two towns. Those officers of the Regular Army who know the National Guard thoroughly insist in many cases that to reduce companies below one hundred men does not make for efficiency.

Agitation by various states to have the Militia Bureau authorize the organization of National Guard companies at a strength of sixty-five rather than 100 men has brought about a statement from the Secretary of War to the effect that such authority cannot be given on account of the wording of existing law on the subject. The Governors of six different states have been to see Secretary Baker within the last two weeks for the purpose of having the change made. Accordingly, the Secretary had an opinion on the matter prepared by the Judge Advocate General. In response to a ques-

tion asked by a representative of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* on Sept. 9 Mr. Baker said the opinion of the legal department was that in time of war all National Guard units must be organized along the lines of the Regular Army units as prescribed by law. Therefore he said, it was impossible for the War Department to change the regulations in this respect. The Secretary said he had called the attention of all Governors and also the attention of the House and Senate Military Committees to this fact. Minnesota, it is learned, has already organized its National Guard with 100 men to a company. If this state has been able to meet the requirements, it would seem that other states could do so.

PROTECT THE ARMY UNIFORM.

In view of the fact that by the end of September the Army will have been demobilized to a strength of 250,000 men, it seems that some effort should be made by Congress to really protect the Army uniform from such abuses as it is now undergoing, particularly in the streets of our larger cities. In spite of all the attempts that have been made by the War Department, Army officers and civilians with a profound respect for the uniform, the abuse of it still goes on and it was found necessary for the Office of the Chief of Staff to issue a statement on Sept. 8 as a further endeavor toward stopping this abuse. The statement reads:

"The good name of the military Service should not suffer unjustly by reason of the occasional lawless acts of men in uniform. It is the desire of the War Department that the civil authorities treat any lawlessness by a man in uniform exactly as though the act were committed by any other citizen. If a man arrested turns out to be still in service, he should, wherever practicable, be turned over to the military authorities. In all other cases the civil authorities only have jurisdiction. There are in the United States less than 400,000 men in military service, and over three million who have been discharged. The former are in camps and garrisons. The latter are in all parts of the country, and many hundreds of thousands of them are still wearing their uniforms or parts thereof. The records show that very few of the acts complained of have been committed by men still in the Army."

The basic law for the protection of the uniform of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps is to be found in Section 125 of the National Defense Act, an executive instrument of which our United States district attorneys and municipal police officials appear to be in complete ignorance, judging by the manner they have ignored its aid during the war. When Congress passed the act that was approved Feb. 23, 1919 (which allowed every person who served in the U.S. Army during the present war to wear the uniform after discharge), this action was taken for two purposes. There was a very large number of men going back to civil life every week and the prospect of the clothing trade being able to supply these men with civilian clothes was doubtful. Moreover, it was realized by Congress that if a man was allowed to wear his Army uniform after discharge from the Service there would be less likelihood of his being made a victim of profiteering, for he could take his time in shopping for his "civies." But now that practically all except 150,000 men who were to be discharged from the Service are out of it, this question of supplying civilian clothes and its corollary of profiteering is no longer a vital one as it was for the first few months after the demobilization of the Army was begun. Yet the question of the protection of the uniform is more pressing than ever, as is shown by the lengths to which the War Department has gone in issuing the above statement from the Office of the Chief of Staff.

The most effective manner in which Congress could bring about this highly desirable change would be to repeal the act of Feb. 23, 1919, so that the Army uniform could not be worn by men discharged from the Service, or else amend the provisions of the act to the extent that the life of this permission to wear the uniform be restricted to a definite period after discharge, this period to be a very limited one. Then we could fall back on the drastic provisions of Section 125 for the protection of the uniform, a provision that has real teeth in it if the legal officers of the United States cared to conduct prosecutions under it.

THE BOSTON POLICE STRIKE.

The strike of the police at Boston, Mass., which has resulted in such a serious reign of lawlessness that it was necessary to call out the state troops to protect the city, should be firmly dealt with, and could be settled promptly if the mayor of Boston would adopt the plan of calling for veterans of the world war to replace the strikers. Especially eligible would be those who have been on duty as military police. There are large numbers of husky, reliable soldiers, alert and thoroughly disciplined, who would be glad to get a permanent position as a policeman, and it is to be hoped that they may be given an opportunity to do so.

WEST POINT AS A POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL.

The suggestion is made of changing West Point to a post-graduate military school for college alumni, says the New York World, adding: "The Military Academy has done pretty well as a preparatory school for war. Would it improve things to make it merely a finishing school for men who have already been to college?"

PAY IN U.S. AND BRITISH NAVIES.

America is in a habit of believing it pays for professional service the highest rates in the world. Perhaps this is true in the professional engagements of civil life. But in the National Service it is easy of proof that the United States is frugal indeed, and in comparison with Great Britain must take a seat far removed from eminence when the pay of Navy officers is under scrutiny. Just at this time it is expedient to consider a few facts. We have before us an official table of rates of base pay in the British navy which shows in the percentages of increase in post-war over pre-war pay in that service, in grades corresponding to those in the U.S. Navy, advances of from 185.7 per cent. for midshipmen down to 31.9 per cent for junior lieutenants, or an average for the eleven grades of 79.3 per cent. The table follows:

Base Pay in British Navy.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rank. (Line officers only.)	Pre-war pay.	Temporary raise for war.	War pay.	Permanent post-war pay.	Percentage of increase received in post-war pay.	Total allow- ance received in post-war pay.	Maximum permanent post-war pay. [(5)+(7)]
Admiral of the Fleet.....	\$10,642.40			\$3,547.80	33.3%	\$11,973.83	\$26,165.03
Admiral.....	8,869.50			3,547.80	40%	11,973.83	24,391.13
Vice Admiral.....	7,095.60			3,547.80	50%	11,973.83	22,617.23
Rear Admiral.....	5,321.70			3,547.80	66.6%	11,973.83	20,842.33
Captain (on promotion).....	1,995.54	\$2,085.33	\$4,080.87	1,240.83	53.21	1,054.85	6,276.05
Commander (on promotion).....	1,951.29	2,039.99	3,991.29	1,790.41	97.20	545.48	4,495.68
Lt. Comdr. (on promotion).....	1,153.04	1,414.46	2,567.50	1,028.81	2,174.85	88.6%	2,529.63
Lieutenant (on promotion).....	975.65	1,153.04	2,128.69	682.17	1,507.82	58.5%	3,562.60
Sub-Lieut. (on promotion).....	685.21			212.02	877.23	31.9%	1,054.62
Midshipman.....	155.22	443.48	598.70	288.26	443.48	185.7%	443.48

Pay of the U.S. Navy Officer.

The pay of the U.S. Navy was established in 1908, since which time the cost of living, bare essentials, has increased seventy per cent. The pay of officers of our Navy, without allowances, is set as follows: Admiral, \$10,000; vice admiral, \$9,000; rear admiral, upper half, \$8,000; rear admiral, lower half, \$6,000; captain, \$4,000; commander, \$3,500; lieutenant commander, \$3,000; lieutenant, \$2,400; lieutenant, junior grade, \$2,000; ensign, \$1,700. Total allowances set are ten per cent. for sea or shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States; commutation of quarters for officers at sea having dependents (which Secretary Daniels had had abated) at \$12 a month per room, from nine rooms allowed a rear admiral, upper half, to two rooms allowed an ensign; allowances for heat and light in proportion to the number of rooms occupied, but in all cases nominal. In consequence, combining salary and all possible allowances on promotion, and considering the officers on duty beyond the limits of continental United States, and reckoning commutation of quarters, heat and light, the absolute limits of pay allowances in the United States at the present time and at sea are approximately as follows:

	Pay without allowances.	Pay plus allowances.
Admiral.....	\$10,000	\$12,584
Vice Admiral.....	9,000	11,400
Rear Admiral, upper half.....	8,000	10,150
Rear Admiral, lower half.....	6,000	8,800
Captain.....	4,000	6,100
Commander.....	3,500	5,800
Lieutenant Commander.....	3,000	5,050
Lieutenant.....	2,400	3,780
Lieutenant, junior grade.....	2,000	2,950
Ensign.....	1,700	2,250

A comparison of the two tables is quite sufficient to prove the frugality of the United States in paying its professional Navy in the last eleven years.

Officers of the U.S. Navy—and of the U.S. Army as well—appear to be apprehensive that disclosures of the facts of their plight under existing rates of pay may cause injury to the Services by warning away the best personnel material the country produces. These officers, as a rule are so profoundly loyal that they genuinely shrink from publicity that may benefit them if there is any possibility that it may injure the Service. And they fear, too, that the thirty per cent. increase proposed in the bill drawn by Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie will be regarded with ill favor. It is probably true that the greater number of officers hope for no more than the War Department's suggested flat increase of \$500 a year in pay and increase from \$12 to \$20 a room for commutation. And they think these increases are likely to be confined to the grades from colonel down in the Army and captain down in the Navy.

This unselfishness in the Services—for it is nothing less than that—is commendable, to be sure; but it will not prevent the disintegration of commissioned personnel, which through resignations has reached rather serious proportions in the Army—and would have reached the same state in the Navy had it not been stopped by Secretary Daniels's firm attitude against acceptance of resignations. It may be said that it is the conviction of officers on duty at the Navy Department who are in position to know the sentiment of the commissioned personnel that were the ban on resignations removed today sixty per cent. of the line and staff would sever their connection with the Regular Navy within a year.

Such is the situation confronting the Services, and its evils are bound to be cumulative under the stress of trying to force together ends which will not meet. And as each officer faces mounting debt and grasps for relief by taking chances on the future through cutting down or dropping entirely the insurance he has been carrying on his own and the lives of those dependent upon him, the mental burden that he is forced to bear cannot but rest overwhelmingly upon him and those near and dear to him.

If the pride of our law-givers is unshaken after comparison of the above tabulated figures and after consideration of the facts piled up in the pending investigations of living costs, and if relief is not extended to the officers of the Army and Navy, then will we have come to a strange pass indeed. If we pride ourselves on setting the standard of living for the world, then adequate measures for increasing the pay of the Services will be forthcoming, and that quickly.

In the discussion in the House on Sept. 8 on present war legislation many Representatives paid tribute to the services of the Navy and its chiefs in the war. Mr. Dewalt of Pennsylvania called attention to the fact that Great Britain had rewarded her admirals, adding: "I saw in the newspapers the other day that Mr. Lloyd-George had said that the war had cost the British Empire \$200,000,000,000. We know that the war cost us in round numbers perhaps \$21,000,000,000. Are we, having only one-tenth the expense that Great Britain has had in financing this war, not able to afford the paltry sum of \$13,500 a year for life to these gentlemen (Admirals Benson and Sims)? Then it seems to me

we will be very lax in our idea of the patriotism and honorable service that these gentlemen have rendered." This statement was loudly applauded. It may be concluded from the endorsement the House gave to Mr. Dewalt's remarks that it is disposed to welcome the opportunity to do justice to the officers of the Army and the Navy in respect to increasing their pay, and there would seem to be promise that a bill providing such increase, drawn on adequate and just lines, will not be difficult of passage.

Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, has been on an inspection trip of naval stations and bases along the Atlantic coast. He was particularly pleased with the splendid conditions at the receiving ship at Bay Ridge, N.Y., where officers and enlisted personnel were complimented upon their efficient work.

vate property during the storm at Texas City, Texas, Aug. 16 and 17, 1915, and his claim of \$301.86 has been allowed by the Comptroller. The Auditor disallowed the claim on the ground that Colonel Andrus had not shown he had lost his property "while saving property belonging to the United States which was in danger at the time and under similar circumstances as his own property." In submitting his appeal Colonel Andrus introduced a certificate made by Col. Leroy P. Collins, U.S.A., covering the actions of the claimant during the storm which shows that Colonel Andrus abandoned all attempts to save his own property to devote himself to saving the battery animals from drowning, protecting the battery against the storm and aiding the men. "After the storm," Colonel Collins adds, "he, with the rest of the battery officers, worked for days gathering up Government property and checking up the lists of losses of the enlisted men." It was on the facts thus shown that the Comptroller issued a certificate of difference in favor of Colonel Andrus.

ARMY REORGANIZATION HEARINGS.

(Continued from page 39.)

SENATE HEARINGS.

General Wood for a Smaller Army.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., former Chief of Staff and now commanding the Central Department, told the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at the hearing on Army reorganization on Sept. 10 that in his opinion Regular Army of 225,000 was adequate for the protection of the United States. He added, however, that this estimate was based upon the supposition that America's traditional military policy would remain the same without this country's taking upon itself any obligations requiring the presence of American military forces outside of the limits of the country. General Wood said: "We must maintain an efficient Regular Army adequate for the peace-time needs of the United States, including its insular possessions, Alaska and the Canal Zone. I can find no reason for maintaining a Regular Army of a strength of over 225,000, or at most 250,000 men. That estimate is based upon the assumption that we are to follow our traditional policy. If we are to undertake larger responsibilities, of which I know nothing, then the Military Establishment will have to be expanded accordingly. Universal military training should be made a part of the military policy, and once in force it will materially reduce the size of the Army below the maximum mentioned. We should also prepare to hold in reserve the necessary equipment and supplies for an Army of 4,000,000 men." General Wood later qualified this statement by explaining that he meant merely military supplies, excluding personal equipment.

General Wood added that in his opinion the War Department should take immediate steps to form an Officers' Reserve Corps from among the officers who had experience during the war, of not less than 120,000 officers. He said he saw no reason why the garrisons of the overseas possessions should be essentially increased over the pre-war strength. He pointed out that the defense of the islands in the Pacific was a navy function and that such garrisons would be only in the nature of protection against sudden raids. General Wood said he was of the opinion that the only increases justified were in the Coast Artillery Corps for the purpose of maintaining railroad and motorized equipment, a reasonable increase in the Field Artillery and an increase for the purpose of maintaining a separate Air Service, a small Tank Corps and such special services as the Chemical Warfare Service. In speaking of the training features of the proposed legislation, he said: "I think Senator Chamberlain's bill covers better than any other the need of universal training and national service." He then went on to discuss other features of the bill, saying that he favored an independent Air Service, although he advised against the creation of many new departments. He added that some of those included in the War Department bill might better be consolidated. General Wood said the thing which impressed him most about the bill was that it called for an Army seven times the size of that which the United States had prior to its entry into the war. He was of the opinion that it would be better to start with a smaller Regular Army and build up a general nation-wide training system, saying that eventually it would be possible to reduce the size of the permanent Military Establishment below the figure he set.

In response to a question asked by Senator Wadsworth as to whether it would be advisable to maintain an extra large commissioned personnel, General Wood said there should be ten or fifteen per cent. of the number of officers of each grade above that of Lieutenant retained for general details and for unforeseen needs. He strongly urged the use of Reserve officers for training duty, saying that there were many officers of this class possessing the highest military qualifications. He said if the country is to have an efficient citizen Army it is advisable to use Reserve officers in their training to the greatest possible extent.

Senator Fletcher asked whether it would be his suggestion to maintain the twenty full-strength Infantry divisions as contemplated by the War Department bill. The reply was that it would be possible to do this by assigning either three or five approximately full divisions to strategic points in the United States and by placing training cadre of approximately 5,000 men each in the remaining divisional camps. He said this quota of 5,000 could be expanded into a division by the induction of men of nineteen years of age for training purposes each year. In this way, he said, the men of the various areas might be trained for a period of six months and then become members of the division with which they trained. He suggested the listing of the men of the last four years of training as the first-line of reserves, adding that the men most recently trained should be considered as the first available for the purpose of filling up divisions in the event of hostilities. He pointed out that there would then be ample reserves to be used as replacements without the necessity of breaking up the locality of interest by the induction of troops from other sections of the country in time of war.

General Wood said with the exception of the Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, territorial garrisons should not be increased over pre-war strength. He suggested the advisability of maintaining a division in the Philippines composed half of soldiers of the Regular Army and half of native troops. In Oahu, which has been made practically impregnable by a line of seacoast defenses, he said a military garrison might hold out against an attack more successfully. He therefore advised the retention of a full-strength division with all equipment around Honolulu in addition to the seacoast defenses. He said it would be necessary to install mod-

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Bonus for Retired Man.

A wheelman, retired, of the U.S. Coast Guard, was honorably discharged on the expiration of his enlistment on Oct. 21, 1918; re-enlisted on the following day, and was placed on the retired list June 30, 1919. The question was raised as to whether by reason of his discharge on Oct. 21, 1918, he was entitled to the \$60 bonus provided by the Act of Feb. 24. In replying to this question the Comptroller stated that the wheelman, at the date of the passage of the act, was on active duty and that "his right to such payment must be determined from his pay status on the date he was discharged and not from such status at date the act was passed." At the time of his discharge (on Oct. 21, 1918), he was not entitled to retired pay and by reason of said discharge he is entitled to the \$60 in addition to all other amounts due him in pursuance of law as provided in the Act of Feb. 24.

Texas City Storm Losses Allowed.

Lieut. Col. Clift Andrus, U.S.A., formerly lieutenant in Battery F, 4th Field Art., applied for a revision of the action of the Auditor for the War Department in disallowing his claim for reimbursement for loss of pri-

ern methods of transporting troops from one part of the Island to another.

Senator Chamberlain called attention to the provision in the bill for the appointment of six lieutenant generals and asked whether there was any need for them. In reply General Wood said: "Not the slightest." He added: "An army of 576,000 in the present state of public finance is absurd to talk about." In speaking of the number of officers of the rank of general provided for, he said one of the chief faults with the bill was the fact that it allowed for the filling of so many higher offices during peace times that it hardly allowed for any expansion in the event of hostilities.

Views as to Length of Training.

"What is your opinion as to three months being sufficient as a training period," Senator Wadsworth asked.

"It is too short," replied General Wood. "I would suggest six months with a certain automatic reserve. If you send your soldiers into war after three months' training you will double your dead."

Senator Fletcher asked whether the entire amount of training should be undertaken in one year. General Wood said that would be his recommendation. He answered the suggestion that it would add a year to a man's college course by saying he was of the opinion that all colleges and universities would grant credit for the two months of work that might be lost for the purpose of military training.

Senator Chamberlain asked whether it was not a mistake to break up the divisions. General Wood replied that he could speak only from his experience in the United States, while he recognized that the problems faced abroad were great. He had experienced serious difficulty in training his divisions because of the removal of men from them. He said to forsake the principle of keeping men to train and fight together was to commit the most serious military blunder that could be made. When asked by Senator Chamberlain whether he thought the General Staff should be given as much control as allowed in the bill, General Wood said he believed in granting the General Staff a large measure of control, although he did not favor the plan of appropriating a certain amount of money and naming the number of men to be recruited and allowing the Army to organize itself entirely. Such a system took the Army too far from the control of Congress. Senator Chamberlain then asked whether he had been asked to give his opinion on any features of the War Department's bill. In response, General Wood said he was not aware of the fact that he had been asked his opinion on any matter of organization during the last two years.

In reply to a question as to whether there was any danger of militarizing the country by instituting a system of universal training, General Wood said: "If you believe there is any danger in that, talk to the men who have just returned from France and ask them whether they want to go back again."

He told the committee that the Government should hold all of the National Army cantonments, which he said would be good for twenty years if well taken care of. He advised that most of the Regular Army posts be disposed of except such as might be used for training of officers. Questioned about the necessity of holding annual or biennial maneuvers, he said it would be valuable if the country could stand the financial burden. General Wood spoke of the educational plans of the War Department as a valuable feature of the proposed legislation, saying that he believed it to be one of the greatest Americanizing influences of the country when combined with a system of universal training. Senator Fletcher asked as to the advisability of establishing all of the corps proposed in the measure. The reply was that a good deal of the new phraseology was, in his opinion, a play on words. He advocated the return of motor transportation and general transportation to the Quartermaster Corps and the consolidation of the Construction Division with the Corps of Engineers. He said there was too much of a tendency towards creating new departments to be headed by general officers.

Senator New inquired more fully as to General Wood's opinion as to the Air Service, as he is the first general officer outside of the Air Service to recommend to the committee a separate Department of Aeronautics. He said fighting by air is almost as distinctive as fighting by land or by sea and that all air training should be under a separate head. He pointed out to the committee that in the event of a purely naval war it might be necessary to assign a greater number of planes for Navy purposes and vice versa. He said he was not in favor of the creation of a position of cabinet rank, but that it should be the national policy to develop flying among Reserve officers and civilians. He maintained that if immediate steps taken along these and other lines of preparedness there need be no fear of another war for the United States.

Favors Limited Selective Promotion.

General Wood favored the idea of promotion by selection to a limited extent. He suggested this manner of promotion for not more than twenty-five per cent. of the promotions in any one year. The board for passing on officers, he said, should be chosen immediately before the selection is to be made, thus obviating any possibility of bringing of influence to bear. He said advancement made by selection should never be for more than one grade at a time, and that it should not be used in grades below that of captain. His reason for the institution of a partial selection scheme was that it would result in having a larger proportion of well qualified men near the top of the list at the outbreak of a war. A rigid system of elimination was advocated as a supplementary measure to selection. He suggested as an alternative plan the creation of a single list system under which each officer should serve for a fixed number of years in each grade. The period of service would be made short enough to advance officers to the grade of colonel by the age of fifty. Senator New said the method suggested by General Wood largely answered his objections to promotion by selection.

Senator Wadsworth then spoke of what he said was a defect in the bill in that technical corps are not provided with permanent commissioned personnel. He spoke of General Williams's suggestion that the Ordnance Department be given permanent personnel. General Wood said: "Don't give us a permanent Ordnance Department." He added that with a few exceptions, such as the Corps of Engineers, the Medical Corps and the Air Service, staff corps officers should be obtained by detail from the line of the Army. He also suggested that each line officer be trained in the other branches of the Service with which it is his duty to co-operate during war.

Views on General Staff.

The chairman asked whether he thought there should be some limitation placed upon the administrative power of the General Staff. After saying he thought there should be, General Wood outlined the duties of the Gen-

eral Staff by saying it should study war plans, co-ordinate the various staff corps and fit the needs of the Army to the resources of the country. Senator Chamberlain asked why the General Staff should exercise administrative duties. He answered that it should not, and added that a good staff would not exercise such duties. In reply to the Senator's statement that such duties are being performed by the General Staff at the present time, General Wood said: "That may be a personal situation which could be very readily corrected by the Secretary of War."

Senator Chamberlain referred to the fact that a limitation was placed on the functions of the Chief of Staff in Section 5 of the National Defense Act, that General Crowder, as Judge Advocate General, had construed the law as strictly limiting the duties of the General Staff and that later the Secretary of War had reversed General Crowder's opinion and construed it in such a way as to conflict with law, according to the Senator's view. General Wood said he would plead guilty of having been contributory to the decision of the Secretary of War which had the effect of reversing the opinion of the Judge Advocate General. Senator Chamberlain said that he considered General Wood as the first offender in extending the powers of the Chief of Staff beyond their legal limits. In response to the officer's statement that under the construction of the legal department the General Staff would be practically destroyed, the Senator said: "It was construed by the Secretary, then, not according to law, but according to your wishes?"

"It was construed according to facts," replied the General. "Probably my lack of legal experience was the cause of my making the recommendation." General Wood added that where there was an attempt on the part of all officers to co-operate there was no difficulty. The remedy he suggested was that all bureau chiefs be made ex-officio members of the General Staff in order that they might get around conference table to consider matters that affected the Army as a whole. This would prevent the formation of two cliques, he said, composed of the General Staff on the one hand and the heads of the War Department bureaus on the other. He said that he had made an attempt to have heads of bureaus transferred to the line when he was Chief of Staff in order that they might be detailed to the General Staff. He spoke of the General Staff as one of the best things of the war, saying a great mistake was in allowing a large number of trained staff officers to leave and go with troops at the outbreak of the war. Senator Chamberlain said he was of the opinion that some of the separations from the General Staff and from offices in Washington had resulted because officers had given voice to views in opposition to those of the War Department. He asked why Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, formerly the Adjutant General of the Army, "had been removed." General Wood said he did not know, but that "all regretted seeing him leave the office." He said the Secretary of War always had the power and duty to coordinate his own office, and that this power should not be delegated unless it could be delegated to an exceptionally broad visioned man.

Senator Chamberlain asked whether it would not be possible to amend the National Defense Act in reorganizing the Army rather than pass the legislation proposed. The General replied that with a few moderate changes the National Defense Act could be adapted to meet the situation. Senator Wadsworth called attention to the fact that a good many sections of that act referred to the National Guard, and asked what suggestions might be offered for the strengthening of that force. General Wood was informed that there had been no question as to the possibility of the National Guard being discontinued. As his testimony on the Guard, developed, however, it appeared that he agreed essentially with Major Gen. J. F. O'Ryan to the effect that there should be one distinctive force aside from the Regular Army, to absorb both the National Guard and the reserve of trained men. He said if it was the plan to continue the Guard as such it must be strongly federalized, and its control be placed under a Militia section of the General Staff composed of Regular Army and National Guard officers. He suggested, however, that in order to effect the best possible reserve force it would be better to create one organization with localized units created by Congress under its authority to maintain an army and that certain portions of this force be allotted to the use of various states in the event of local trouble. General Wood suggested that after the committee should hear the representatives of the National Guard Association they hear regimental commanders of the National Guard, whose views, he said, had been greatly changed during the course of the war. He asked the chairman whether he might study the testimony of General O'Ryan and make comments on the plan as suggested by the latter. Senator Wadsworth said such comments would be helpful to the committee.

General Black Before Senate Committee.

Major Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, criticized practically every important feature of the War Department's Army Reorganization bill when he appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 11. Prior to opening his statement he urged upon the committee the necessity for providing an increase in pay for Army officers, saying that it was absolutely impossible for younger officers to live in Washington on their present salaries. Senator Wadsworth asked him before the hearing began whether he had had opportunity to see the bill before it was presented to Congress. General Black said he had not seen it until after it was printed, that he did not know what officers had drafted it nor whether any officers of the Corps of Engineers had expressed their views aside from the estimate prepared by him as to the number of commissioned and enlisted personnel for the Corps of Engineers.

At the hearing General Black said much latitude would be given to the Chief of Staff by the authority granted the President practically to organize the Army in its smaller details. Such authority would permit the Chief of Staff to organize the War Department along the lines followed during the war, which were in his judgment "not entirely for the good of the Service." He said functions had been created that were not true General Staff functions. He maintained that the head of any of the departments created under the General Staff might issue orders in the name of the Secretary of War and thus affect many bureaus aside from his own.

General Black said there was no provision in the bill for the office of Chief of Engineers; any general officer might be appointed Chief of Engineers. Since there was no definition of what constituted the line of the Army, it might be construed that no Engineer officer could be made a general officer, as only line officers might be so appointed. The bill should definitely state what constituted the line of the Army, and the Corps of Engineers should constitute a part of the line.

"There is no service in the world," General Black continued, "where officers not of the Infantry, Cavalry

and Artillery have been so discriminated against as in the American Army." He cited the cases of Kitchener and Joffre, both Engineer officers. As a contrast he gave cases in our Army where he considered injustice had been done to Engineer officers. He spoke of Brig. Gen. John N. Hodges, promoted brigadier general immediately after having made a remarkable record in action with troops and after having been cited by the British. He said this officer was taken out of the line and sent to the Service of Supply. Also of Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, promoted after unusually creditable action in the line and ordered home immediately after, but who had managed to remain with troops. General Black said there were numerous cases of this kind. Senator Chamberlain asked whether this was due to the jealousy between different services. General Black said: "I have such a high opinion of General Pershing that I wouldn't call it jealousy. I don't know why it occurred." "Does it not mean that there still exists the old feeling that the Corps of Engineers is not really part of the line of the Army?" asked Senator Wadsworth. "I would rather you would make your own interpretation. I feel pretty keenly about it," replied General Black.

Favors Strong General Staff.

He then spoke of the number of officers assigned to the General Staff Corps in the bill, saying that it provided too many officers of the higher grades unless "the faulty system which is now in operation be continued." General Black assured the committee, however, that he was in favor of the creation of a strong General Staff which should be composed of especially trained men. After an officer had passed examinations leading to a detail in the General Staff Corps he should be made a permanent member of the staff. In order to keep in touch with the line, officers should be detailed to serve with troops from time to time. Under the present system General Staff officers considered themselves not as General Staff officers but as representatives from the arm in which they were permanently assigned. General Black advocated permanent personnel in all the technical branches, saying that the difficulty arising under the permanent staff system was not inherent, but due to the fact that details to the staff were formerly made through favoritism. He advocated examinations for qualifications as staff officers followed by provisional appointments until officers evidenced their ability to do the work required. "The Corps of Engineers," he said, "was the only staff corps properly organized at the outbreak of the war except the Medical Corps, because both of these had permanent personnel."

He declared the finance system of the Army as now installed was a failure; the Finance Division took functions away from the Supply Corps which belonged inherently to them. The maintenance of a separate Finance Division meant an additional overhead personnel and its work for the various staff corps had to be duplicated to a large extent. There was some need for accounting control, particularly in the preparation of estimates, but the right to purchase, contract and settle bills promptly should not be taken away from the bureaus. He spoke of the inter-relation between the civilian and military work of the Corps of Engineers, pointing out that it was necessary for the corps to keep elaborate accounts regardless of the fact that the Finance Division was maintained for that purpose. Speaking of other details of General Staff control he referred to the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic. General Goethals, he said, was assigned to handle that division, adding: "Because General Goethals was able to consolidate everything in the Canal Zone, a strip less than fifty miles in length, he tried to consolidate everything in the Army and it resulted in disaster."

Senator Wadsworth asked: "Why would it not be possible, General, to take the National Defense Act and amend it to meet our needs?"

"I think that would be perfectly possible," was the reply. "There must be a certain amount of continuity of policy. I think I can say that as Chief of Engineers during the war I had far less trouble than when they started all this stuff."

General Black thought that all the activities of the General Staff had been carried on with the best intentions, but that the plan was the wrong one. He then told of the difficulties caused to the Engineers through the present system of commodity storage. In order to get the Engineer equipment for the 1st Division parade in New York the corps had to send to warehouses in all parts of the country. He said an estimate had been made as to the difference in time required to obtain equipment for a division under the commodity storage plan and under the old system whereby all the material required by a division would be stored together. The difference in time was between less than one day and two weeks. The Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic should be a co-ordinating agency solely. He added that General Burr's policy was to stop at that point rather than carry on administrative functions.

Advocates Larger Engineer Personnel.

General Black said he was in favor of having the law specifically provide for a chief of every staff corps and every arm of the line as well. Officers in the branches which have chiefs were more fortunate than those in arms without any bureau head. The problem of personnel, he said, is too large to be handled efficiently by one branch of the Operations Division of the General Staff. Each corps should have charge of its own personnel detail, in his opinion. It was necessary for a personnel section to have intimate knowledge of the men with whom it deals or ready access to the records in order to function properly. This, he declared, was impossible with one personnel section for all of the line of the Army.

General Black told the committee that the proportion of Engineer officers and men to the total strength of the Army was far below what it had been during the war, and recommended that it be raised from five per cent. to nine per cent. of the total strength. He advocated placing the Construction Division under the Corps of Engineers, agreeing in that with the Chief of Staff. He asked that emergency officers in the Engineers be allowed to enter the Regular Army above the age limit of fifty by virtue of their possessing certain qualifications especially fitting them for Engineer duty. Speaking of the promotion system of the Army, he said that he was opposed to the plan of making promotions by selection because the system could not be worked in such a way as to secure the highest state of efficiency from the entire Army. Even in time of war promotion by selection did not always result satisfactorily. He cited the present war as having presented cases in which promotions had not been well advised. A system of strict elimination on the basis of graduated retirement was suggested by the General, to supplement the seniority system of promotion. There were officers in the Corps of Engineers and other branches of the Army who would be eliminated under such provisions, he said. Referring to the plans for universal military training,

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he said that whatever system might be adopted it would be necessary to maintain a large excess of commissioned officers as an overhead. He doubted the possibility of the Engineers being able to get many capable Reserve officers because of the liability for training and maneuvers in the summer. He advised against the plan of making the entire appropriation fund a single item to be apportioned by the Army itself, saying Congress should supervise closely the expenditures authorized by law. In reply to a question as to whether he thought the Chemical Warfare Service should be a part of the Corps of Engineers, General Black said he would be willing to have it as a part of that corps, but thought it could be made more effective as a separate branch of the Army. He did not favor taking the Air Service from the Army and the Navy to form a new Department of Aeronautics, but would prefer to combine the Air Services of the Army and the Navy.

HOUSE HEARINGS.

General March on Our Force in Europe.

General March resented his hearing on the Army Reorganization bill before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 11. Mr. Kearns asked whether the War Department contemplated keeping a large force of the 576,000 troops asked for in Europe. General March said the present plans called for a total force along the Rhine of approximately 30,000, of which 6,000 should be combat and approximately 23,000 Service of Supply troops. Chairman Kahn asked whether the War Department planned to keep this force in Germany for fifteen years. The Chief replied that the War Department was confronted with a specific problem of maintaining a force there until certain treaty arrangements were lived up to. During the time of uncertainty, he said, it was the plan to show the American flag on the Rhine frontier. Mr. Kahn said there was always the possibility under the treaty of keeping troops in Germany for fifteen years. The General admitted that there was such a possibility. General March said the bill had been drawn with no thought of the part the United States might play as a mandatory power.

A long discussion followed as to the degree of authority granted to the President under the War Department bill. General March illustrated the value of the provision granting broad authority by citing the case of investigations under a system where there would be no Inspector General's Department. He said he would be authorized to assign officers of the Finance Division to investigate financial accounts, officers of the Training Branch to investigate the training of troops, and those of the Judge Advocate General's Department to handle legal matters. Asked whether such a plan would not permit the War Department to use more officers, General March said that would not be possible because the number of officers and enlisted men would be prescribed in each corps by law. He said he wanted the authority to organize the entire Army similar to that given for the organization of the Coast Artillery Corps. The question arose as to whether this would give the War Department the authority to make changes within the Army which would reverse the effect of laws passed by Congress. It would not, in General March's opinion, because of the careful wording of the bill, in which heads of all bureaus of the War Department had been consulted. Mr. Kahn also called attention to the fact that the Secretary of War had said, in transmitting the measure, that it was merely a tentative proposal.

Mr. Caldwell referred to the study on Army legislation as made by a committee of the General Staff. He suggested that the War Department had made an effort to suppress its results and asked the names of the committee in order that they might be called. General March gave the name of Col. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., and said he could think of no other member. The committee's report had included recommendation for compulsory military service instead of universal training.

Explaining Universal Military Service.

Asked to differentiate between the two, General March said compulsory service legislation would authorize the President to order the men included in its scope to any military duty according to prescribed regulations, in peace or war. It would also allow him to fill the Regular Army with men from civil life. He was opposed to this plan, and also to the recommendation for universal military training for a period of eleven months. Mr. Caldwell questioned the constitutionality of any universal training legislation that would not make the men inducted a part of the military forces of the nation. Mr. Miller added that if the men undergoing training were made a part of the military forces, the President would be empowered, as Commander-in-Chief, to order them to any duty he desired so long as they were amenable to military discipline. General March differed with this view, saying that these men would not be a regular part of the military force.

Mr. Miller enumerated the fifteen various departments of the Army, and pointed out that several corps and bureaus developed during the war were omitted from the list. General March said the Military Intelligence Department would be retained in the General Staff, the Construction Division would be placed under the Corps of Engineers and the Chemical Warfare Service under the Engineers. The Engineers could handle the construction work of the Army efficiently and more economically than it could be taken care of separately. The Construction Division was created during the war for the reason that there were many first class constructing officers from civil life in the Army, and the attention of the Corps of Engineers was largely occupied with other matters. Asked why construction work might not be done by the Quartermaster Corps as heretofore, the Chief of Staff said the new idea of the quartermaster's duties are those evolved during the war, such as providing clothing, food and general supplies. In the old days construction work was placed in the Quartermaster Corps because of convenience rather than out of a sense of fitness.

Mr. Miller called attention to the provisions of Section 1 of the bill, which would allow the President to place all departments of the Army, with the exception of the fifteen specifically named in the bill, under any branch he desired. He said that it would therefore be possible to "throw the Chemical Warfare Service into the Quartermaster Corps and the Construction Division into the Medical Corps."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Bids for Naval Hospital in Hawaii.

Secretary Daniels cabled the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department while he was in Honolulu late in August to entertain bids for the construction of a large naval hospital at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The proposed project will cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000. The construction of the hospital has been

under consideration by the department for some time, and bids were received on the project at an earlier date, but until the Secretary visited the naval base in the Hawaiian Islands it was not deemed practicable to carry on the work at the present time. Bids will be opened at the office of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in Washington, at the Mare Island Navy Yard and in Honolulu on Sept. 30. The lowest bid received by the bureau previously was made by the Hawaiian Dredging Co., whose figure was nearly \$30,000 over the \$300,000 estimate.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

Col. R. C. Berkeley, who has been detached from marine barracks at Charleston and detailed to the 1st Brigade, Haiti, will take command of the 2d Regiment, which has been without a commanding officer for several months.

Lieut. Col. D. C. McDougal, ordered to Depot of Supplies in Philadelphia, where he will act as M.C. ordnance expert, has the distinction of being the first Marine Corps officer of the line to be assigned to duty at a depot.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Senior Capt. William E. Reynolds, who has been commanding the Southern District of the Coast Guard and was chief of staff of the 12th Naval District, was on Sept. 5, 1919, nominated to be captain commandant of the Coast Guard, vice E. P. Bertholf, retired. Captain Reynolds is expected at Coast Guard headquarters on Sept. 15.

Coast Guard cutter Tallapoosa has been ordered to station at Mobile, Ala.

Coast Guard cutter Morrill has arrived at Gaspee, Canada, en route for the Great Lakes Station.

The nomination of Senior Capt. William Edward Reynolds to be captain commandant of Coast Guard, to fill an existing vacancy, was received by the Senate on Sept. 5, 1919.

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on page 62.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Sept. 10, 1919.

The Senate on Sept. 10, confirmed all the Navy nominations of Aug. 29 appearing on page 28 and 29, of our issue of Sept. 6.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Sept. 10, 1919.

The Senate on Sept. 10, confirmed all the Marine Corps nominations of Aug. 29, appearing on page 29, of our issue of Sept. 6.

NAVY G.C.M. CASES.

C.M.O. 243. Aug. 5, 1919, Navy Dept.

Publishes the proceedings in the case of 1st Lieut. Edward F. Bailey, U.S.M.C., found guilty by a G.C.M. at Philadelphia July 2, 1919, of the charge of manslaughter. He was sentenced to dismissal and to confinement for one year. The specification alleges that the accused failed to handle a pistol which he was cleaning with care and circumspection, and that through such neglect caused the death of another member of the Service. The J.A. of the Navy in concluding a review of the proceedings said: "The mere act of cleaning a pistol in an office, when it is shown that just prior to the unfortunate discharge thereof the weapon was not pointed toward any occupant of the room, but toward the wall, is not in itself negligence. If immediately thereafter, due to some unforeseen circumstance, which from the evidence is both possible and probable, the muzzle was deflected and the weapon accidentally discharged, it is my opinion that this fact alone is not sufficient to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused was chargeable with either gross or culpable negligence, and that this case is one of 'homicide by misadventure' rather than manslaughter." In view of the foregoing it is recommended that the findings and sentence in the case of Lieutenant Bailey be disapproved and that he be released from arrest and restored to duty." The Major General Commandant, U.S.M.C., and the Secretary of the Navy concurred in the recommendation of the J.A.G. and Lieutenant Bailey was restored to duty.

C.M.O. 252, Aug. 11, 1919, Navy Dept.

Carpenter (T) Wardell T. Kyle, U.S.N., was tried June 24, 1919, on board the U.S.S. New Hampshire and found guilty of absence from station and duty after leave had expired. Sentence: To be restricted to his ship or station for a period of three months, and to lose \$40 per month of his pay for a period of six months. The Acting Secretary of the Navy approved a recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation that portion of the sentence which involves loss of pay be mitigated to loss of \$40 per month for three months.

C.M.O. 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 254, 255, Navy Dept., dated from Aug. 2 to Aug. 18, 1919, inclusive, announce the dismissal from the Navy of the following, after being found guilty of the charges noted:

Pay Clerk William A. McNight, U.S.M.C., drunkenness and scandalous conduct; Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Lynch, U.S.N.R.F., drunkenness and conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline; Boatswain Don Wirsing, U.S.N.R.F., scandalous conduct, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman and drunkenness; Ensign Harold Mack, U.S.N.R.F., drunkenness, disobedience of orders, using abusive and profane language towards a superior officer; Lieut. Thomas D. Baxter, Med. Corps, drunkenness; and Ensign (T) Harold S. Davis, U.S.N., for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Ensign Charles E. Cadmus, U.S.N.R.F., found guilty of absence from station and duty without leave, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and scandalous conduct in addition to dismissal was also sentenced to be imprisoned for a period of one year.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 8, 1919.

Sr. Capt. J. C. Cantwell (U.S. Coast Guard) report to Commodore Comdt. U.S. Coast Guard, for assignment. Lieut. Comdr.: C. K. Osborne to U.S. Utah as ast. eng. off.; S. Picking to U.S.S. Bushnell conn. ex-German Sub. U-111; L. H. Stewart to U.S.S. Camden; P. L. Theiss to officer in charge Naval Recruiting Station, Denver, Col.

Lieut. Comdr.: G. W. LaMountain to U.S.S. Florida as ast. eng. off; R. H. Sloan orders of Aug. 8 effective immediately.

Lieuts.: L. D. Webb to command U.S.S. F-8; G. H. Ackerman to Neptune; W. A. Hinden to duty Prinz Frederic Wilhelm; A. P. Schneider to U.S.S. Spreston.

Lieut. j.g.: C. A. Goebel to officer of Dir. Naval Communications, Navy Dept.

Lieuts. (Med. Corps): T. C. Eley to Naval Train. Sta., Great Lakes; W. B. Dukeshire to Naval Hosp., New York; H. V. Hughes to duty Virgin Islands.

Lieut. (Supply Corps): L. A. Klaes to U.S.S. Martha Washington as supply officer.

Ensigns: M. M. Maxwell to U.S.S. Dorsey; G. W. Meade to Astoria; J. H. Lopez to U.S.S. Kansas.

Ensigns: J. A. Taylor to U.S.S. Henderson; W. Roberts to U.S.S. New York; M. Grubman to U.S.S. Bushnell conn. with ex-German Sub. U-111; F. N. Frost to U.S.S. Graf Waldersee; E. V. Carrithers to U.S.S. Gridley; R. D. Cronly to U.S.S. Houston.

Gunn. X. F. Gerloff to U.S.S. Gillis.

Ch. Pay Clks.: E. H. Offley to duty President Grant; V. J. Connally to Great Lakes.

Pay Clk. D. J. Lewis to Great Lakes.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 9, 1919.

Rear Admiral C. T. McLean died Aug. 29, 1919, at Utica, N.Y.

Capt. C. P. Huff retired Aug. 16, 1919.

Comdr. R. B. Coffey to command U.S.S. Bush.

Lieut. Comdr.: E. P. Nickinson to Naval Academy; J. H. B. Meahan to Patoka; J. C. Clark to U.S.S. South Dakota as first lieutenant; W. D. Brereton to command U.S.S. McCook; R. H. Skelton to command U.S.S. McLachlan; A. C. Ten Eyck to Naval Academy; S. C. Greig to Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R.I.; R. S. Haggart to Naval Academy; W. L. Moore to Aid on Staff and Squad. Engr. Comdr., Des. Squad. 4, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) A. B. Rayward to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieuts.: J. J. O'Brien and J. W. O'Leary to Nav. Train. Camp, Detroit; R. L. Porter to Battleship Squad. 2; T. F. Morris to duty as engr. off. on U.S.S. Alabama; C. Withers to U.S.S. Colhoun as engr. off.; R. Asserson retired July 31; J. C. Roe to U.S.S. Louisiana; L. W. Baggs and H. S. Clark retired July 19, 1919; C. L. Howard to Von Steuben.

Lieuts. (M.C.): E. G. Brian to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Brazos and on board when commmd.; A. T. Agnew to Nav. Train. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; R. H. Donnell to Nav. Recruiting Sta., San Diego, Calif.; P. A. McLendon to Marine Expeditionary Force, Haiti; F. J. McCarthy to Nav. Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo.

Lieut. (j.g.): J. D. Cornell to Nav. Train. Camp, Detroit, Mich.

Ensigns: G. F. Burdick to U.S.S. New Mexico; N. D. Brantley to U.S.S. Canopus; W. Gibson to U.S.S. Huron; W. S. Barlow retired July 19, 1919; E. F. Tripp and G. H. Trubembach to Nav. Train. Camp, Detroit, Mich.; A. L. Madden to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Patoka and on board when commmd.; H. O. Nicholas to U.S.S. Henderson; W. A. Nelson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Patoka and on board when commmd.; A. B. Cartwright to U.S.S. Idaho; W. F. Moran to U.S.S. Canopus; J. B. Weix to command Sub-Chaser No. 126; J. L. Wyatt to U.S.S. Florida.

Pharm. R. Ashley retired July 31, 1919.

Guns.: J. Agras retired Aug. 16, 1919; C. F. Robinson continue treatment Nav. Hosp., Philadelphia; W. H. Theisen to U.S.S. Connecticut; W. P. Monta to U.S.S. South Dakota.

By. W. H. Justice to command Sub-Chaser No. 253; A.P. Clerk C. J. Cox to U.S.S. Cleveland for duty with Supply Off.

Dispatch from Admiral Knapp, Sept. 3: Comdr. E. Keen to Mine Sweeping Div. No. 5; Lieut. R. S. Chapman to Olympia; Lieut. D. Robinson, Lieut. (j.g.) A. W. Spiers, Ensigns M. K. Campbell and J. F. Deegan to rejoin Calioa; Ensign J. R. Palmer to Auk.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 5—Capt. H. S. Hausmann to M.B., Paris Island, S.O. Capt. G. Watt to Off. A.A. and I., San Francisco, Calif., for discharge.

Capt. A. C. Perkins and 1st Lieut. C. F. Conahan to M.B., unantico, Va.

First Lieut. G. T. Cummings, 2d Lieuts. H. E. Pritchett, C. F. Patterson and P. Skarstad to M.B., New York, N.Y.

First Lieut. E. H. Lowenthal and 2d Lieut. W. L. McKittrick detached 2d Brigade, D.R., to United States.

Second Lieut. E. Prevatt from Haiti to United States.

Second Lieut. R. B. Baylor honorable discharge, dated Aug. 25, 1919, revoked.

Second Lieut. J. H. Legende to inactive duty at present station in France.

Capt. J. F. McVey detached Philippine Islands to U.S.

Discharges of the following officers have been revoked: Capt. U. O. Stokes, 1st Lieuts. C. N. Briggs, J. C. Scroggins, J. A. Tracy, D. D. Newton, J. H. Eason, G. K. Hemings, J. L. Doll, A. E. Stedford, J. J. B. Cannon and G. L. Pyle.

Following officers honorably discharged: Capts. J. S. Tyler, F. Saddler, Jr., R. E. Pupha, I. Mc Adams, R. P. Moyer, W. L. Peach, L. H. Reyburn, O. Arbogast, 2d Lieuts. C. W. Byers, E. H. Gallien, E. J. Farrell, C. A. Janson, F. O. Howard, R. K. Garver, S. Culbertson, B. G. Plummer, C. W. Ockstadt, L. C. Madden, A. K. Komdat, J. J. McFawn, C. M. Kline, G. Hall, W. F. Swallow, R. Swan.

SEPT. 6—Major J. G. Muir to grade of captain on retired list.

Major J. Potts to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. F. J. Maloney and F. S. Parsons honorably discharged from Marine Corps Reserve and revert to permanent status as pay clerk in Marine Corps.

Capt. R. Winsors to R.O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capt. C. B. Raleigh to R.O., Chicago, Ill.

Second Lieut. C. W. Stoner ordered to inactive duty.

Second Lieut. W. Main to inactive duty revoked.

Second Lieut. R. W. Luce to M.B., Boston, Mass.

Marine Gunner R. W. Jeter to M.B., Paris Island, S.C.

Pay Clerks E. T. Blocker and B. E. Neel to Hqrs. M.C.

Following officers honorably discharged: Capts. G. Watt, L. Stone, P. W. Jackson, 1st Lieuts. G. K. Hemings, C. J. Jessup, A. O. Bodin, J. W. Cunningham, G. W. McHenry, G. T. Cummings, 2d Lieuts. G. J. Giffels, T. J. Crawford, K. K. Ambrose, C. E. Kopp, P. Skarstad, J. C. Fabrini, B. Komowski, I. F. Glazkin, S. Hudgins, H. E. Pritchett, G. C. Chandler, C. F. Patterson.

SEPT. 8—Capts. T. C. Johnson and L. H. Vandoren to Hqrs., M.C.

First Lieut. C. C. Carroll upon re-enlistment appointed quartermaster clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps.

First Lieut. J. W. Housewright to Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo., for treatment.

Second Lieut. C. H. Yost to M.B., New York, N.Y., upon arrival in U.S.

Pay Clerk D. J. Dee to M.B., New York, N.Y.

Marine Gunners A. E. LeBlanc and H. T. Roddenhoffer detached 2d Brigade, D.R., to U.S.

Following officers honorably discharged: Capts. E. R. Rhodes, T. C. Johnson and 1st Lieuts. G. C. Schleeter and A. McL. Arnold.

SEPT. 9—Col. R. C. Berkley to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

Capt. G. E. Hayes to M.B., Mare Island, Calif.

Capt. G. D. Hamilton to U.S.

Capt. J. C. Cogswell retired Aug. 28, 1919.

First Lieut. A. Dickerson to M.B., St. Julian's Creek, Va.

First Lieut. C. L. Seward to U.S.

First Lieut. R. P. James to R.O., Richmond, Va., for discharge.

First Lieut. H. N. Hale to U.S.S. North Dakota.

First Lieut. S. T. Jackson retired Sept. 2, 1919.

Second Lieut. I. E. Odgers to M.B., New York, N.Y., to inactive duty.

Marine Gunner C. F. Finger to 2d Brigade, D.R.

Pay Clerk E. J. McClure and Q.M. Clerk H. E. Kuhl retired Sept. 2, 1919.

Following officers honorably discharged: First Lieuts. C. O. Cameron, B. F. Johnson, W. F. McDonnell, 2d Lieut. J. P. West and Pay Clerk A. Renouf.

SEPT. 10—Lieut. Col. D. C. McDougal to Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

Major D. B. Wills to Hqrs., M.C.

Capt. G. C. Medary retired Sept. 1, 1919.

Capt. L. P. Hunt to R.O., Portland, Ore.

Capt. L. E. Fagan, Jr., to R.O., Memphis, Tenn.

Capt. D. H. Owen to M.B., Paris Island, S.C.

Second Lieut. W. S. Farley to M.B., New York, N.Y.

Following officers will revert to rank of quartermaster clerk: Capt. J. T. Baugh, H. H. Rothman, J. Jacobowitz and H. Halladay.

Following officers will revert to rank of second lieutenant: Capt. S. A. Milliken, G. L. Maynard, S. A. Vandenberg and L. W. Bartol.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

SEPT. 2—Capt. W. H. Shea is Purchasing Officer, San Francisco, Calif.

SEPT. 4—Sr. Capt. J. C. Cantwell to Div. Comdr., Northern Division.

SEPT. 5—Capt. E. D. Jones to Headquarters.

SEPT. 8—Capt. L. T. Chalker to New York Division.

Capt. M. S. Hay to New York Division.

Capt. G. T. Finlay to duty in connection with communications.

Capt. F. L. Austin and W. P. Kain to Seneca.

Capt. H. H. Wolf to Tallapoosa.

Capt. C. H. Dench to Seminole.

Capt. of Engrs. F. C. Allen to Algonquin.

ADDRESSES OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Corrected to Sept. 10, 1919.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship). New York Yard.

Battleship Squadron Two.

Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

CONNECTICUT (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. Yates Stirling, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

LOUISIANA, Capt. W. D. McDougall, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. Ridley McLean, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

KANSAS, Capt. Philip Williams, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

Division Four.

Rear Admiral Roger Wells, Commander.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De L. Hasbrouck, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. W. D. Brotherton, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

MICHIGAN, Capt. G. W. Laws, Philadelphia Yard.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Admiral Wilson also commands Squadron Three and Division Seven.

Division Five.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

UTAH (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. H. H. Heugh, Navy yard, Boston.

FLORIDA, Capt. J. K. Robison, Navy yard, Boston.

DELAWARE, Capt. R. R. Belknap, Rockport, Mass.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. Thomas C. Senn, Rockport, Mass.

Division Seven.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. L. M. Nulton, Navy yard, New York.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin, Navy yard, Norfolk.

NEVADA, Capt. T. P. Magruder, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

ARIZONA, Capt. J. H. Dayton, Navy yard, New York.

Cruiser Squadron One.

Division One.

Rear Admiral Edwin A. Anderson, Commander.

HUNTINGTON, Comdr. D. C. Bingham, Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

WHEELING, Comdr. J. H. Blackburn, Key West, Fla.

TOPEKA, Capt. S. V. Graham, Tampico, Mexico.

Destroyer Squadron Three.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. L. M. Overstreet, Newport, R.I.

Flotilla One.

Capt. A. Buchanan, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Comdr. W. T. Coan, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Twenty-four.

HOPEWELL, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. La Frenz, Newport, R.I.

HARADEN, Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Booth, In Mediterranean waters.

THOMAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. A. McClure, Charleston, S.C.

ABBOTT, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson, Norfolk, Va.

BAGLEY, Comdr. R. L. Walker, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CLEMSON, Lieut. Comdr. G. O. Dichman, Fitting out at Newport News Shipbuilding Co.

Division Six.

LITTLE, Lieut. Comdr. L. Jordan, Jr., Newport.

KIMBERLY, Comdr. G. C. Davy, Newport.

SIGOURNEY, Comdr. W. S. Ancren, Newport.

ORAVEN, Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Logan, Newport, R.I.

STRIGHAM, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell, Newport, R.I.

CONNOR, Lieut. Comdr. V. D. Chapline, Newport, R.I.

Division Seven.

GOLHOUN, Comdr. R. M. Fawell, Newport.

STEVENS, Comdr. F. M. Robinson, Newport.

MOKEE, Comdr. H. H. Norton, Newport.

ROBINSON, Comdr. G. W. Simpson, Newport, R.I.

RINGGOLD, Lieut. Comdr. John Borland, Newport.

MCKEAN, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Williams, Newport.

Flotilla Two.

LEONIDAS (temporary tender), Capt. C. P. Nelson.

Division Eight.

HARDING, Comdr. H. D. Cooke, Navy yard, Norfolk.

GRIDLEY, Comdr. F. J. Fletcher, Portsmouth, N.H.

FAIRFAX, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Smith, Newport, R.I.

TAYLOR, Lieut. Comdr. F. G. Reinicke, Newport.

BELL, Comdr. C. S. Keller, Navy yard, Portsmouth.

CALDWELL, Comdr. B. McCandless, Navy yard, Brooklyn.

Division Nine.

MANLEY, Comdr. R. L. Berry, Newport, R.I.

ISRAEL, Comdr. F. C. Martin, Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

LUCE, Comdr. E. C. S. Parker, Navy yard, Boston.

MAURY, Providence, R.I.

LANSDALE, Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Magruder, Portsmouth.

STIRLING, Comdr. W. R. Van Auken, Navy yard, Portsmouth.

Division Twenty-eight.

BELKNAP, Lieut. Comdr. L. G. Comstock, Newport, R.I.

McCOOK, Lieut. Comdr. F. C. McCord, Newport, R.I.

MCALLA, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Ashe, Newport, R.I.

RODGERS, Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Steckel, Navy yard, Boston.

BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Haislip, Rockport, Mass.

INGRAM, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott, Newport, R.I.

Flotilla Three.

Capt. W. P. Orenaz, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.

Division Nineteen.

BRECKINRIDGE, Comdr. A. L. Bristol, Newport.

BARNEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman, Newport.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. W. L. Brown, New York.

BIDDLE, Comdr. Leigh Noyes, In Mediterranean.

DUPONT, Comdr. W. Baggsay, Constantinople, Turkey.

BERNADOU, Comdr. L. C. Farley, Newport, R.I.

Division Twenty.

ELLIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. Van Meter, New York.

COLE, Comdr. I. F. Dorch, In Mediterranean waters.

JOEED TALBOT, Comdr. T. G. Elyson, In Mediterranean waters.

HALE, Comdr. A. S. Parquhar, Harwich, Eng.

CROWNFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson, Boston.

STOCKTON, Comdr. H. A. Baldrige, Navy yard, Norfolk.

Division Twenty-one.

MEREDITH, Comdr. H. H. Michael, Newport, R.I.

BUSH, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas, Newport.

COVELL, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook, Spalato, Dalmatia.

MADDOX, Comdr. A. S. Hickey, Left Newport, R.I., for European waters Aug. 26.

FOOTE, Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Stuart, In Mediterranean waters.

KALK, Lieut. Comdr. N. R. Van de Veen, Brest, France.

Squadron One.

CHESTER (tender to Reserve Destroyer Squadron), Capt. C. R. Train, Boston, Mass.

LEONIDAS (tender), Capt. C. P. Nelson, Newport, R.I.

Mine Detachment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. S. Gannon, Newport, R.I.

SHAWMUT, Capt. George W. Steele, Newport, R.I.

MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell, Navy yard, Boston.

MURRAY, Comdr. C. C. Soule, Navy yard, Boston.

Train.

Rear Admiral H. McL. P. Huse, Commander.

COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. H. L. Brinker, New York.

PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. Lyon, New York.

SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M.C.), Portsmouth, N.H.

MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M.C.), Charleston.

BRIDGE, Comdr. L. Cox, New York, N.Y.

MAUMEE, Comdr. A. H. Rice, Navy yard, New York.

Fuel Ships.

NEREUS, En route to Hampton Roads, Va.

MARS, En route to Spalato, Dalmatia.

NERO, Charleston (S.C.) Navy Yard.

CAESAR, Norfolk, Va.

PROTEUS, Norfolk Yard.

CULGOA, Gravesend Bay.

LEBANON, Hampton Roads.

ARETHUSA, Port Arthur, Texas.

PECOS, Boston Yard.

Division One.

RHODE ISLAND, Capt. W. S. Croxley, En route Mare Island, Calif.

VIRGINIA, Capt. W. H. Standley, Navy yard, Boston.

NEW JERSEY, Capt. W. R. Gherardi, Navy yard, Boston.

Division Two.

Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, Commander.

GEORGIA (flagship), Capt. L. C. Palmer, En route to Seattle, Wash.

NEBRASKA, Capt. P. N. Olmsted, Mare Island yard.

VERMONT, Capt. E. S. Kellogg, Astoria, Ore.

Battleship Squadron Four.

Admiral Rodman also commands Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral R. E. Coontz, Commander.

WYOMING (flagship), Capt. H. H. Christy, En route to Seattle, Wash.

ARKANSAS, Capt. L. R. de Steiguer, Astoria, Ore.

NEW YORK, Capt. W. V. Pratt, En route to Victoria, B.C.

TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield, En route to Seattle, Wash.

Cruiser Squadron Two.

SEATTLE (flagship of division), Capt. J. R. Y. Blakely, En route to Seattle, Wash.

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney, Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

DENVER, Comdr. E. B. Fenner, Punta Arenas, O.R.

TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson, Mare Island.

VICKSBURG, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Beards, Juneau, Alaska.

MACHIAS, Comdr. F. R. Nail, Mare Island, Calif.

Destroyer Squadron Four.

Rear Admiral H. S. Wood ordered to command.

BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. F. T. Evans, San Francisco, Calif.

CHARLES W. MORSE, Comdr. C. E. Evans, San Francisco, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard, En route to Victoria, B.C. Sept. 8.

IDAHO, Capt. G. T. Vogelgesang, En route to Seattle, Wash.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. A. Moffett, En route to Seattle, Wash.

Cruiser Squadron One.

SEATTLE (flagship of division), Capt. J. R. Y. Blakely, En route to Seattle, Wash.

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney, Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

DENVER, Comdr. E. B. Fenner, Punta Arenas, O.R.

TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson, Mare Island.

VICKSBURG, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Beards, Juneau, Alaska.

MACHIAS, Comdr. F. R. Nail, Mare Island, Calif.

Division Ten.

SCHLEY, Lieut. Comdr. S. L. Henderson, En route to San Francisco.

CHAMPLIN, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Hayes, New York.

MUGFORD, Comdr. H. F. Glover, New York.

CHEWEL, Comdr. J. H. Klein, Jr., New York.

HAZELWOOD, Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Merring, San Francisco.

WILLIAMS, Comdr. R. F

WELCOME TO GENERAL PERSHING.

Acclaimed on Arrival at New York.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., the victorious leader of the greatest army ever assembled under the flag of the United States in the greatest war in all history, has been welcomed home with tremendous acclaim and universal enthusiasm as he deserves to be. He sailed from the port of New York in May, 1917, with his staff amid the strictest secrecy and silence, en route to France to prepare for the organization of the United States forces to do battle with Germany. He arrived in New York harbor on the morning of Sept. 8, 1919, on the transport Leviathan. Amid booming cannon and the din of steamboat and factory whistles he was escorted up the harbor by U.S. Navy craft, committee boats and other craft, while a squadron of airplanes circled about the mighty ship which bore the General to the dock at Hoboken.

On the streets great crowds that lined the sidewalks and filled windows tumultuously cheered General Pershing and wherever he appeared he has excited a great burst of jubilation. No American commander-in-chief was ever received in New York with greater enthusiasm, and this appreciation of his distinguished services is nationwide.

As General Pershing stepped to the dock at the Hoboken pier, which was filled with people, he was met by Secretary of War Baker, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., delegations from Congress and prominent military men, state and city officials and others. Secretary Baker welcomed the General and praised his work, in a brief address. He then read a personal message of welcome from President Wilson. The presentation of General Pershing's commission as a permanent General of the United States Army followed. In his address Mr. Baker said, in part:

"You return, your mission accomplished, with victory written on the banners of the greatest Army the Nation has ever had. The task entrusted to you required all the imagination, all the energy, and all the genius of a great commander. From the first you had the complete confidence of the President and the Secretary of War. This confidence remained unshaken to the end. From the beginning you had all the support of the people of the United States could give. The great victories are now won; your magnificent army has returned and the soldiers who once marched through the thickets of the Argonne are citizens again, filled with high memories of great deeds. Your return closes the history of the American Expeditionary Forces."

Senator Wadsworth, Representative Mondell and several others also made brief speeches of welcome. Mr. Baker and party earlier in the morning had gone down the bay in the U.S. destroyer Blakely to welcome General Pershing. The following officers accompanied the Secretary of War, the Vice President and General March to meet General Pershing: Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Major Gens. Frank W. Coe, William G. Haan, Ernest Hinds, Merritte W. Ireland, Thomas H. Barry, Harry L. Rogers, David C. Shanks, Clarence C. Williams and C. T. Menoher, Brig. Gens. Samuel D. Rockenbach and Frank T. Hines, Cols. Malvern-Hill Barnum, Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., and William C. Langfitt and Major Dennis C. Nolan.

Major Gen. James W. McAndrew had general charge of all arrangements for the reception of General Pershing at New York and Washington. The guard of honor on the Hoboken dock was composed of four platoons chosen from Companies I and K, 28th Inf., 1st Division, in command of Capt. Thomas Henry, of Company K. The Port of Embarkation band augmented by detachments from the bands of the 16th, 18th, 26th and 28th Regiments, U.S.A., played selections, including "The Star-Spangled Banner," as the Leviathan docked.

The following officers of General Pershing's staff arrived with him at Hoboken: Major Gen. Andre W. Brewster, inspector general; Major Gen. John L. Hines, Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, chief of staff; Brig. Gen. W. A. Bethel, judge advocate; Major Frederick H. Schwartz, Capt. George E. Adamson and John J. Cassidy, Adjutant General's Department, and 1st Lieut. Carl J. Ritter, Signal Corps.

From Hoboken General Pershing was taken aboard the police boat Patrol to the Battery at New York city and from there to the City Hall, receiving a great ovation. The General was greeted at the City Hall by Governor Smith of New York, and Mayor Hylan of the city of New York, receiving the congratulations on his achievements as Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F. The General in replying briefly to the speeches modestly gave credit for victory to the officers and men under him and to the loyal support of the American people. From the City Hall General Pershing and staff were driven in automobiles to his headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria. Later they were entertained at dinner at the Ritz-Carlton by Mr. Rodman Wanamaker. In the evening General Pershing attended the theater.

On Tuesday, Sept. 9, General Pershing went to the Sheep Meadow in Central Park to greet some 50,000 school children who had assembled to do him honor, each carrying a small American flag. After the children sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," the General made a brief speech touching on their patriotism. On his way out of the park General Pershing stopped at the eastern edge of the meadow and, surrounded by Boy Scouts, he planted a maple tree to commemorate the occasion. That evening General Pershing again went to a theater and also visited the Elks' Club, where he was welcomed by his brother Elks. Women of the Colony Club of New York city gave a buffet luncheon for the women members of General Pershing's party on Sept. 9 in the club dining room and more than 150 persons greeted Miss May Pershing and Mrs. D. M. Butler, sisters of General Pershing.

Heads 1st Division Parade.

One of the greatest honors experienced by General Pershing was his selection to ride at the head of the gallant 1st Division of the Regular Army in the parade down Fifth avenue in New York city on Sept. 10. By all odds it was the best parade of its kind ever seen in New York or elsewhere in the United States and was of historical significance. It was the first time a completely equipped division had paraded, with motorized equipment, ambulances, artillery, water carts, rolling kitchens and all the various equipment on wheels. For the enthusiastic spectators that lined the route it was an object lesson in Regular Army discipline, for the 1st Division, under Major Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., was the only division returning from Germany that has marched by a reviewing stand with the strict soldierly steadiness that is called for in a military ceremony. General Pershing, who headed this notable and histori-

cal parade, received a tremendous ovation and staid in the column from start to finish. He certainly had reason to feel proud of the splendid body of men behind him, and the people were evidently deeply impressed with a parade unrivaled in the history of the nation. When asked for his opinion as to the parade General Pershing said: "I never saw anything like it in my life, and never expect to again. It was the most enthusiastic, patriotic outburst that could be imagined! I can't say more than that." He complimented the police upon the arrangements.

In the evening at the Waldorf-Astoria at a dinner in honor of General Pershing a flag from each state in the Union was presented to him, the one presented by New York being draped around his shoulders by Secretary of War Baker, representing the Army. Mr. Rodman Wanamaker represented the citizens' committee. Mr. Baker in a speech paid a fine tribute to General Pershing and to the Army. The General spoke of his appreciation of the generous welcome he had received and testified to the fine spirit, courage and progress of the men composing the vast Army. He also praised the loyalty of the people, and the plans of the War Department, which enabled the building up of such a fine Army. Other speakers were Mayor Hylan and Archbishop Hayes and Mr. Wanamaker.

Advises Legion to Avoid Politics.

General Pershing attended a meeting of the American Legion in Madison Square Garden, New York, on the evening of Sept. 11. Nearly 10,000 former Service men and a number of women who served overseas, were present. The General spoke, in part, as follows:

"I should deplore it, if I felt there were any chance of the American Legion becoming a political tool in the hands of political aspirants. I believe the organization has an opportunity to do a great good in the country by becoming a school of patriotism, if you will; by fostering those things which are near and dear to us as having come down to us from our forefathers. I am glad to give encouragement to the American Legion as long as it stands for true Americanism, as long as it keeps its skirts clean and free from petty politics. And with that understanding I shall be glad to encourage in every way the increase of its membership and in aiding it to teach the country, if you will, more of patriotism than it had before the war. To put it in one sentence, the American Legion should cherish and foster the lessons in patriotism that have been brought home to the American people during the last two years."

In the morning General Pershing motored to Oyster Bay, Long Island, where he called on Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and members of her family.

The General was to leave New York for Washington on Sept. 12 stopping at Philadelphia for a few hours. A welcoming party to greet him at Washington on Friday afternoon, at the railroad station, was to include Gen. Peyton C. March, Major Gens. Robert Alexander, Hanson E. Ely, Charles D. Rhodes, Clarence C. Williams, Merritte W. Ireland, Harry L. Rogers and William G. Langfitt; Brig. Gens. Malvern-Hill Barnum, George S. Gibbs, George S. Simonds, William Mitchell and Samuel D. Rockenbach; Cols. James L. Collins, S. R. Gleaves, Charles S. Lincoln, W. C. Sweeney, Upton Birnie, A. B. Cox, T. W. Hammond, W. S. Grant, John L. DeWitt, G. P. Tyner, A. N. Stark, G. R. Spalding, Parker Hitt and Claude S. Fries and Lieut. Cols. P. H. Clark, Harry A. Smith and W. L. Walker.

Congress will hold a joint session in honor of General Pershing on Sept. 18 in the House chamber. Vice President Marshall will preside at the session and make the address for the Senate. Speaker Gillett will perform a like function for the House. Champ Clark has been selected to present to General Pershing the sword of honor that is to be given to him.

PARADE OF THE 1ST DIVISION.

Regular Troops Make Fine Display.

Viewed from its physical aspect as well as from its historical significance, the parade of the 1st Division, A.E.F., all Regular troops, in command of Major Gen. E. F. McGlachlin and headed by Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., in New York city on Sept. 10 was the most impressive military function ever seen in the United States. The homecoming of the division, together with that of the Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F. had long been looked forward to, and the welcome extended and arranged both by the military and civil authorities, as well as by the people themselves, was quite up to general expectation. Incidentally, the march down Fifth avenue followed for hundreds of thousands of highly interested spectators was in itself an object lesson of what an efficient and admirable war machine the Regular Army is, and of the well justified pride that every patriotic American takes in its existence and well being.

The last units of the division, together with General Pershing, arrived at New York from France on Sept. 8. The troops having been quartered at Camp Merritt, N.J., and Camp Mills, Long Island, N.Y., their transportation to New York city early on the morning of the parade was easily accomplished. The line of march followed Fifth avenue from 110th street to Washington Square, and the head of the column moved promptly at ten o'clock. The reviewing point was in front of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the grandstand extending from 79th street to 84th street. Here were gathered Secretary of War Newton D. Baker; Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff; Major Gens. Thomas H. Barry, commanding Eastern Department; W. L. Sibert, Walter A. Bethel, James W. McAndrew, John L. Hines, M. W. Brewster, William G. Haan, David C. Shanks, Charles J. Bailey, all U.S.A.; Rear Admirals J. H. Glennon and H. B. Wilson, U.S.N.; and Major Gen. G. Guglielotti, of the Italian army.

Elsewhere on the grandstand were Brig. Gen. James Parker, retired, who served as a major general in the A.E.F., and whose son, Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, of the 1st Infantry Brigade, was in the parade, as was Major R. L. Spragins, 28th Inf., Gen. James Parker's son-in-law; Col. R. C. Van Vliet, who commanded the 173d Brigade in France, and whose son, Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, marched with his regiment, the 18th Infantry, in the parade; Cols. Stuart Heintzelman and Wilber E. Wilder, all U.S.A., and who also saw service in France with the A.E.F. Gen. James Parker led the cheering for the various organizations as they arrived at the grandstand. The way those West Pointers yelled, the crowd in general swelling the cries and shouts of approval, was proof enough of what everybody thought about the marching Regulars.

In a private box at 83d street were the following relatives of General Pershing: Miss May Pershing and Mrs.

D. N. Butler, his sisters; Warren Pershing, his son; Mrs. H. G. Paddock, wife of his nephew; James F. Pershing, his brother; James F. Pershing, Jr., the latter's son, and U.S. Senator F. E. Warren, his father-in-law.

The morning broke cool and cloudy, making it ideal marching weather. By eleven o'clock the sun was out and all fear of wet weather disappeared. The parade formation and the various units, with their commanding officers, was as follows:

The Units in Line.

Police escort.

General Pershing and staff, color bearers and Composite Regiment, as personal escort, composed of officers and men of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Divisions who have served under General Pershing. (All Regulars.)

Division Headquarters: Commanding General, Major Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.; Chief of Staff, Col. Stephen O. Fuqua; G-1, Lieut. Col. Paul E. Peabody; G-2, Lieut. Col. W. B. Scott; G-3, Lieut. Col. W. F. Hoey; Adjutant, Lieut. Col. E. R. League; Div. Q.M., Lieut. Col. F. H. Lomax; Div. Ordnance Officer, Major J. J. Long; Div. Surgeon, Lieut. Col. E. G. Maynard; Div. Trains, Col. W. E. Stewart; Div. Judge Advocate, Lieut. Col. H. R. Bitting; Div. Inspector, Lieut. Col. F. Black; Div. Machine Gun Officer, Lieut. Col. C. K. La Motte; Div. Signal Officer, Lieut. Col. W. L. Roberts.

Headquarters Troop: Former officers and men of 1st Division; Capt. W. E. S. Williamson; Headquarter Detachment, and miscellaneous Q.M. units; Q.M. Hqrs. personnel, Bakery Company 7, Salvage Company 22, Sales Commissary Unit 309, Laundry Unit 314, C. & B. Unit 319, D. & B. Unit 12, D. & B. Unit 23.

1st Machine Gun Battalion, Major R. N. Youell.

2d Field Signal Battalion, Major H. F. Hill.

1st Engineers, Lieut. Col. E. F. Miller; 1st Battalion, Major Marshall J. Noyes; 2d, Major Harry E. Willar, Jr.

1st Engineers Train, Lieut. V. V. Middlebrook.

1st Infantry Brigade Hqrs. and detachment, Brig. Gen. Frank Parker.

16th Infantry, Lieut. Col. C. R. Huebner; 1st Battalion, Major John Stangler; 2d, Capt. Allen Wildish; 3d, Capt. S. Weaver.

18th Infantry, Col. A. H. Hugust; 1st Battalion, Capt. Charles T. Senay; 2d, Major R. S. Spragins; 3d, Major Oliver Allen 2d, Major Charles S. Coulter; 3d, Capt. G. A. Longstreet, Jr.

2d Machine Gun Battalion, Major S. Warren.

1d Infantry Brigade Hqrs. and detachment, Col. R. A. Brown.

2d Infantry, Lieut. Col. C. W. Ryder; 1st Battalion, Major E. R. Cornish; 2d, Major R. A. Wilson; 3d, Major L. F. Frasier.

28th Infantry, Col. A. H. Hugust; 1st Battalion, Capt. Charles T. Senay; 2d, Major R. S. Spragins; 3d, Major William F. Lee.

3d Machine Gun Battalion, Capt. C. Pickett.

1st Field Art. Brigade Hqrs. and detachment, Brig. Gen. A. McIntyre.

5th Field Art. Lieut. Col. N. W. Polk; 1st Battalion, Major Summers Smith; 2d, Capt. N. W. Kipper; 3d, Capt. William F. Maher.

6th Field Art., Lieut. Col. G. R. Molony.

7th Field Art., Col. F. A. Ruggles; 1st Battalion, Major R. G. Shugge; 2d, Major Oscar I. Gates.

Train Headquarters, Col. W. F. Stewart.

Mobile Veterinary Unit.

Military Police, Capt. E. O. Hall.

Motorized Battalion; 1st Amm. Train; M.O.R.S. Horse Section Amm. Train; Lieut. Col. H. G. McCaughn.

Sanitary Train, Lieut. Col. H. C. Wooley; Field Hospital Section, Medical Supply Unit, Mobile Surgical Unit 2, Ambulance Section.

Motor Transport Corps, Lieut. Col. G. A. Purinton; S.P.U. 695, S.P.U. 301, S.P.U. 378.

It was twenty minutes past ten o'clock when General Pershing, with his staff, reached the reviewing stand, his three aids, Cols. George C. Marshall, Jr., J. G. Quemeyer and Major John S. Hughes, being directly behind him, with Brig. Gens. Fox Conner, his chief of staff; Robert C. Davis and Walter A. Bethel, Col. Aristides Moreno, Lieut. Cols. Albert C. Kuegler and Lloyd Griscom; and Captain the Count de Chambrun, French army, who was liaison officer for General Pershing and Marshal Petain. Following were Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard and Major Gens. John L. Hines and Charles P. Summerall. General Pershing, sitting on his horse with the true West Point seat, needless to say, was the central point of observation from the commencement to the ending of the parade. He may become somewhat satisfied and bored by the attentions which have been and yet are to be shown him following his return, but in the parade he seemed to be the happiest man in New York. A smile scarcely left his face during the entire march, and he was kept busy smiling and saluting almost constantly as the immense crowds acclaimed him with cheers and cries of welcome and approval. Army airplanes from Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, N.Y., flew back and forth along the line of parade, adding interest to the occasion.

Following the staff and other officers came the composite regiment, consisting of the same officers and men who marched in Paris on the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile and later in London in the Victory parade. And what is to be said of the appearance, bearing and marching of this organization may be said of all others in the parade of Sept. 10. Discipline is indeed the soul of the Army, and the discipline of the Regular Army showed to full advantage on that day. Officers and men alike seemed to have been scrubbed and polished, so to speak, for the occasion. Sunburned, thoroughly seasoned and hardened, well set up, every man evidently, on his toes, officers and men alike with their hair cut short, soldierly fashion, each of them seemed to have been cleanly shaved that morning. Not a spot was to be seen on the uniforms and the pieces, and this applies to the guns of the artillery as well as to the rifles of the Infantry, and the guns of the M.G. battalions. The weapons and kit of all organizations were as clean as brushes, cloths and oil could make them. Wounded men of the division rode in ambulances or other conveyances and were regarded with interest and loudly cheered.

Hundreds of calls of greeting from the grandstand and elsewhere from friends of officers and men, the individual names of those in the column being shouted, did not result in a single one of them, with the exception of the Commander-in-Chief, and he was privileged, in so far as could be observed, either in turning his head or giving indication that he heard the greeting, other than by a smile. At the reviewing stand, of course, when the command came "eyes right," an exception was made, but at all other times, while at attention, the rule of "eyes off the sidewalks" was strictly obeyed.

Of the marching itself it was entirely up to regulations. Moving in mass formation, bayonets fixed, the men carrying light packs and wearing trench helmets, the organization filled the street from curb to curb. The alignment was admirable and the cadence equally so, no officer or file closer being required to correct any laxity so far as was seen. The only possible criticism to be made was the distance between organizations, in some instances this being as much as one block and a half, but this was not the rule. There seems to have been no reason why some organizations could not have kept closed up more thoroughly.

General Pershing rode a fine animal which had been set apart for his use by the Police Department, his own charger, Kidron, which he brought from France, being

held in quarantine at Newport News. When he arrived at St. Patrick's Cathedral the General dismounted to greet Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, who with our Minister to Belgium, Brand Whitlock, was reviewing the parade. After shaking hands with the famous prelate the General mounted another horse that had been procured by Colonel Quekemeyer, the animal being one that was presented to him by Jefferson Feigl Post, American Legion.

At 3d street a halt was given in order to enable those in line to obtain sandwiches and other light food from Y.W.C.A., Red Cross, Knights of Columbus and Salvation Army girls, many of whom had been with the division in France and in Germany, and some of whom marched or rode in the parade. At Washington Arch the parade disbanded, having been three hours and forty minutes in motion. General Pershing returned to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel while the Infantry and Engineers together with some of the Artillery and other units proceeded to trains where they started for Washington, where the final parade before the division goes to Camp Meade is to be held on Sept. 17.

Record of the 1st Division.

The 1st Division, composed of troops of the U.S. Regular Army, is justly proud of its claim as being "1st Division in France; first in sector; first to fire a shot at the Germans; first to attack; first to conduct a raid; first to be raided; first to capture prisoners; first to inflict casualties; first to suffer casualties; first to be cited singly in general orders; first in the number of division, corps and army commanders and general staff officers produced from its personnel." It suffered the second largest number of casualties among the divisions of the U.S. Army, the total number of casualties it sustained being 21,612. Of these 4,411 were battle deaths and 17,201 were wounded.

The division has been in command of the following officers: Major Gen. William L. Sibert commanded the division from June 8 to Dec. 12, 1917; Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard from Dec. 14, 1917, to July 17, 1918, in the Ansauville and Montdidier-Noyon sectors. Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall assumed command on July 17, 1918, on the eve of the Soissons offensive and held it through that battle, the Saizerais sector, St. Mihiel and the Argonne, relinquishing the post to assume higher command on Oct. 11, 1918. Brig. Gen. Frank Parker commanded the division from Oct. 19 to Nov. 20, 1918, directed it in the drive on Sedan. On the latter date the command passed to Major Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr., who has held it ever since.

The 1st Division was composed of the 16th, 18th, 26th and 28th Infantry Regiments; the 5th, 6th and 7th Artillery Regiments; the 1st Engineer Regiment and Train; the 2d Field Signal Battalion and the 3d, 4th and 5th Ambulance Companies and Field Hospital. It occupied successively the Sommevile sector, ten kilometers southeast of Nancy; the Ansauville sector, about twenty kilometers northwest of Toul; the Cantigny sector, five kilometers west of Montdidier; participated in the Soissons operation about fifteen kilometers southwest of Soissons; occupied the Saizerais sector; participated in the St. Mihiel operation in the Beaumont sector, twenty kilometers northwest of Toul; the Meuse-Argonne operation in the Cheppy sector, one kilometer west of Varennes; the operation against Mouzon; and the operation south and southwest of Sedan, attacking the heights on the morning of Nov. 7, 1918. On the morning of Nov. 17 it commenced the memorable march through Lorraine and Luxembourg, reaching the Coblenz bridgehead on the Rhine Dec. 14, 1918, which important position it has been holding until recently relieved by other American troops.

The division was organized in France, the last units to arrive reaching that country July 2, 1917. The divisional insignia is a crimson figure "1" on a khaki background, chosen because the numeral "1" represents the number of the division and many of its subsidiary organizations. Official statistics as given below furnish data on the achievements of this division of which the country is so justly proud:

Relative Standing in Combat Divisions.

Days in active sectors.....	93	1st
Days in quiet sectors.....	127	2d
Kilometers advanced (against opposition).....	51	4th
German officers captured.....	163	3d
German men captured.....	6,304	2d
Artillery captured.....	119	3d
French mortars captured.....	62	4th
Machine guns captured.....	413	10th
Killed and died of wounds.....	4,411	2d
Wounded and gassed.....	17,201	2d
Total days in front line.....	220	1st
Replacements to Nov. 11, 1918.....	30,206	5d
Prisoners lost.....	152	10th
Distinguished Service Crosses.....	256	2d

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army, on Sept. 2 sent the War Department's greetings to the 1st Division on its arrival "after a career and with a record unsurpassed by any division in the American Expeditionary Force." A message of greeting to the division from Secretary of War Baker followed on Sept. 3.

One of the busiest officers in connection with the parade of the 1st Division and the reception to General Pershing was Major Gen. John W. McAndrew, U.S.A., commandant of the Army War College. General McAndrew established headquarters for General Pershing at the Waldorf-Astoria and had charge of all arrangements for the parade of the division in New York city and is also in charge of the parade to be held in Washington on Wednesday, Sept. 17. General McAndrew was General Pershing's chief of staff with the A.E.F. Through General McAndrew all arrangements were made in New York for receptions and entertainments for General Pershing, as well as all appointments.

In accordance with the request of General McManus, in charge of the Troop Movement Office at the Port of Embarkation, the National War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A., as a part of its share in the homecoming celebration provided a special program of entertainment and free chocolate, tobacco, writing paper, post cards, etc., for the returning men at the port of embarkation, in the camps and en route on troop trains to New York for the parade.

1st Division Reception Committee.

When Major Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, 1st Division, U.S.A., and staff arrived at Hoboken, N.J., from France, Major Gen. D. C. Shanks, U.S.A., and a committee composed of former officers of the 1st Division of the Regular Army met them, and escorted General McGlachlin and party to the Hotel Biltmore, New York, where the committee had established headquarters before the division arrived and practically launched the program of welcome for the 1st Division. The committee was instrumental in arranging for many courtesies and entertainments for officers and men, working in conjunction

with the Mayor's committee of welcome. The chairman of the 1st Division committee was Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who was formerly in the 26th Infantry. The secretary of the committee was Col. Fred Feigl, whose son, the late Lieut. Jefferson Feigl, 1st Art., U.S.A., was the first Artillery officer of the U.S. Army killed in France. The other members of the committee were as follows: Col. W. I. Kenly, Air Ser.; Col. G. Robinson, Q.M. Corps; Lieut. Arthur G. Hixson, Hdqrs. Staff; Capts. Kermit Roosevelt, 7th F.A., and Archie Roosevelt, 26th Inf.; B. H. Hall, 6th F.A.; F. P. Currier, 25th Inf.; Lieuts. J. H. Donaldson, 28th Inf., C. Holmes, C. Ridgley and E. Meeker, 26th Inf.; P. Daly, 18th Inf.; J. V. McCabe, 7th F.A.; R. L. Dixon, 1st Engrs.; Stephen McTague, 18th Inf.; W. F. Casey, Jr., 28th Inf., and J. J. Moriarity, 5th F.A.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 10, 1919.

Many people from West Point are witnessing the parade of General Pershing and the 1st Division, which is held in New York to-day. Mrs. MacArthur, General MacArthur, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Danford and Col. and Mrs. Carter are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Harding for the parade and at luncheon afterward.

Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger were guests of Dr. Partridge at dinner on Sunday at Cornwall-on-Hudson. Col. and Mrs. Ladue; Mrs. Louise Ladue and Clarence Ladue motored up from Ardmore, Pa., on Friday and stayed over Sunday at the hotel.

Brig. Gen. Frank Parker stayed over Saturday night, the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hall, of Stamford, were weekend guests of their daughter, Mrs. Morrison. Major and Mrs. Watson and Cadet Numa Watson were guests of Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger at luncheon on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Bingham and children are staying a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Harding until their quarters are ready.

Dr. Walter Thompson, of Garrison, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at luncheon on Friday. Lieutenant Gauthier, who served with distinction in the French army during the entire period of the war, has reported for duty as instructor in the French language. He and Mrs. Gauthier are at the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Asensten were West Point guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lacey at dinner at New Windsor on Monday. Miss Ingle, of Washington, who had been visiting her cousins, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, returned home the middle of last week. Mrs. Tracy, of Stonyhurst, Highland Falls, had dinner for Miss Ingle and Col. and Mrs. Wilcox the previous Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. J. J. O'Hara have been assigned the quarters recently occupied by Col. and Mrs. Ivens Jones. Mrs. Elmer Rice and little son were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Morrison at luncheon on Monday. Dr. Grattan, who has returned to civilian life after serving as an Army surgeon with station at West Point during the war, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at luncheon on Sunday.

Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers came up to New York with other staff officers from Washington for the Pershing "home" and spent the night here on Tuesday with his daughter, Mrs. Rodney Smith.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Jamison and son, Osborn, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Timberlake at luncheon on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Avery had dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Bonesteel, Capt. and Mrs. Rodney Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Buckner.

Capt. J. K. Brown has returned from overseas, where he has been during the summer, and Mrs. Brown arrived on Monday from the West. She brought home her aunt, Mrs. Vermillion, of Centerville, Ia., who will be her guest for several weeks. Miss Diane Vermillion, who is on her way to Wellesley College, is also visiting. Colonel Fowler had dinner at the club on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Avery, Capt. and Mrs. Smith.

Cadet Alexander George, of the Senior Class, has been elected captain of the Army eleven. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Texas and entered in June, 1918. He is twenty-one years old and is a candidate for the quarterback position, having played on the team of Rice Institute before coming to West Point. Harry Tutill, trainer of the Detroit American League ball team, who trained the Army teams of '13, '14 and '15, arrived for duty on Sept. 6 and will look after the physical condition of the squad for the rest of the season.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 11, 1919.

A large painting taken from the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm has been hung in the hallway of the Navy Post-Graduate School. The painting measures five by six feet and represents the supremacy of Germany on the seas based on the words of the former Kaiser, "Our future lies on the seas."

Mrs. Bennett Puryear, wife of Major Puryear, U.S.M.C., is staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hill, Randall Place, before taking up her residence in Washington, where Major Puryear has been ordered since his return from overseas duty.

In honor of his birthday anniversary a dance was given for Lieut. Gordon Valiant, U.S.M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Valiant, of Wardour, adjoining Annapolis, Aug. 29 at the Firemen's Hall, West Annapolis. Iula's band, from Baltimore, also played. The sixty guests included friends from Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis.

Mrs. William H. Standley, wife of Captain Standley, U.S.N., and family have left here to take up their residence in Boston. The Virginia, which Captain Standley commands, will be in Boston for several months. Mrs. George Lewis, wife of Lieutenant Lewis, U.S.N., of Washington, D.C., and children are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, of this city.

Ensign and Mrs. Neilson have been visiting Mrs. Neilson's grandmother, Mrs. James Taylor, of this city. Mrs. Allan R. McCann, wife of Lieutenant McCann, U.S.N., of Philadelphia, is the house guest of the Misses Thomas. Lieut. Comdr. William H. Booth and family have taken up their residence in Annapolis.

Midshipmen of the 3d Battalion on Saturday afternoon enjoyed holiday granted by the Superintendent for athletic supremacy, at the end of a series of athletic contests that had covered a period of several weeks, when the standing in points was as follows: Third Battalion, 185; 1st and 2d, each 140; 4th, 135.

Prof. Paul E. Voinot and Mrs. Voinot, who have been spending the month of August at Blue Ridge Summit, have returned home.

Major Charles Sanderson, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Sanderson and children left on Sunday for their winter home in Washington after spending the summer at Arundel-on-the-Bay, near Annapolis. During his outing Major Sanderson ran a fishing hook in his left hand, which became infected, made him a hospital patient for several days and from which he is now carrying his arm in a sling.

Among the Sunday guests at "Brampton," the estate of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Emery, on South River, were Comdr. Douglas Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Orndorff, wife of Captain Orndorff, U.S.N.

The Naval Academy authorities have obtained at the nominal sum of \$1 each fifteen portable houses to be rebuilt in the grounds of the Navy Graduate School for the use of officers. The vendor was the War Department. Several of the houses have arrived.

Comdr. John S. Abbott, U.S.N., aid to Superintendent Scales, and Mrs. Abbott are at Shoreby Hill, Jamestown, R.I. Mrs. John M. Taylor left here on Tuesday for New York to visit her sister, Mrs. Owen Hill, wife of Lieutenant Commander Hill, U.S.N.

Two naval funerals took place here on Tuesday. Lieut.

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FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET NEW YORK

W. B. Wilcox, U.S.N., whose death occurred at the Naval Hospital in New York on Saturday, was interred in the Naval Cemetery here. The services were conducted by Chaplain Janeway, U.S.N., assistant chaplain at the Naval Academy. The second funeral was that of Mrs. Lull, widow of the late Captain Lull, of the U.S. Navy. The services were held at St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, Annapolis, Rev. Edward D. Johnson, rector, officiating. The burial was at the Naval Cemetery.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, Sept. 10, 1919.

Major and Mrs. William Bryden, who have been staying with Major Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry, Mrs. Bryden's parents, since Major Bryden's return from France, left this week for Washington, where Major Bryden has been assigned to duty on the General Staff.

A number of officers from the 3d Battalion, 22d Infantry, have left Fort Jay lately for foreign service. Capt. Raymond Bell and Lieutenant Graham left last week for Manila and this week Lieuts. G. H. Pasamore, R. K. Whitten, F. R. Schucker, Harold C. Reed, Alexander T. McKone and Albert S. Little have gone to Camp Meade, Md., to sail in a few weeks for Europe with the 5th Infantry. Lieut. W. B. Clark is leaving on the 15th to join the 50th Infantry.

The Fort Jay Battalion has been doing exceptional work in the conversion of war risk insurance. It is believed it holds the record for the Eastern Department. The Regimental band is taking its tour of duty the month of September at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken. Three companies leave this week for target practice at the Sea Girt range.

Mrs. George H. Harrison, whose husband is due back from Italy in command of the West Point cadets, is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Samuel Miller. Their other daughter, Mrs. Ferdinand G. von Kummer, is at Riverhead, Long Island, while her husband is on duty at Camp Upton. Mrs. John Walton Lang, of Washington, and the Rev. Oliver Hart, senior chaplain of the 1st Division, A.E.F., were guests this week of Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith; also Miss Estelle Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Chaplain Herbert S. Smith, morale officer of the Southern Department, San Antonio.

A revised edition of "The Military History of Governors Island Under Three Flags, 1637-1913," has just been issued. The addenda bring the book down to April 1, 1919, mentioning the officers of the department headquarters, staff and line, 155 in number, and giving some interesting quotations from the recently discovered Order Book in the handwriting of Col. Henry Burbeck, 1786-1787. Colonel Burbeck assumed command of Governors Island, "all the Federal troops stationed here," on April 20, 1787.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 8, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller left Thursday for a fortnight's absence in Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. and Mrs. M. C. Davis, who have been guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bundel, left Tuesday for their home.

Col. Willis Uline arrived Saturday from New York, where he landed last week from three months in France, and has joined Mrs. Uline and daughters, who are guests of Mrs. Uline's mother, Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr., in Leavenworth. Col. and Mrs. Uline and family will leave Sept. 20 for New York, where Miss Jane Uline will enter Miss Bennett's school for the coming year.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Sage, who has been commanding Camp Funston, has been ordered overseas. A previous order, which directed him to Fort Leavenworth to attend the Army School, has been rescinded.

The officers stationed on special duty at the Disciplinary Barracks with the 34th Infantry entertained with a handsome welcome dinner-dance on Friday at the National Hotel in Leavenworth, honoring Lieut. Col. Jesse M. Holmes, recently arrived in Leavenworth from service abroad to join Mrs. Holmes, and the dinner was a complete and happy surprise. The hosts were Capt. John E. Kuhn, Walter Mitchell, John Gibson, Lieuts. James Lilley, Henry Eager, Joseph Cornish, Roger Sanders, Walter Farriss and Hugo Barclay. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Holmes, Col. and Mrs. Frederick Munson, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Farriss, and the Misses William Bell, Rosemilia, and Cleo Curry, Julian Senhausen, Anne Ruder and Lucile Lambert.

Miss Lucile Bell, daughter of Major and Mrs. Ola W. Bell, will leave shortly for St. Louis to attend the Sacred Heart Convent. Major Leland Wadsworth arrived Sunday from Washington to visit a short while with Mrs. Wadsworth and daughter, Dixie May, who are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bell in Leavenworth. Major Wadsworth has been ordered to Camp Dodge, Ia., and will leave for station the last of the week, and Mrs. Wadsworth and daughter will follow in a fortnight.

Capt. and Mrs. Eric O. Miller left Friday for Camp Jackson, S.C. Captain Miller for temporary duty. Col. and Mrs. W. N. Taylor were guests at a supper party given Sunday by Mr. E. D. Lyle in Leavenworth. Capt. and Mrs. James A. Summersett last week were guests of Mrs. Summersett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Galvin, in Leavenworth. Capt. and Mrs. Summersett were en route from Camp Dix to Fort Sam Houston, Captain Summersett's new station. Capt. Bea Lear, formerly at Fort Leavenworth, will be senior (Continued on next page.)

EVERY INTELLIGENT SOLDIER OR SAILOR WHO WISHES TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH HIS PROFESSION AND WITH WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE MILITARY WORLD SHOULD READ THIS

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(Continued from preceding page.)

instructor in equitation at the Mounted Service Schools, which will open at Fort Riley on Oct. 1.

Mrs Mattie Osborn has returned to Baldwin, Kas., after spending a year as librarian at the Fort Leavenworth Y.M.C.A. She will resume her position as librarian at Baker University. Mrs. A. J. Tittinger, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dongler, in Leavenworth, left Saturday for New York to meet Captain Tittinger on his return from France. Captain Tittinger has been ordered for duty at Camp Merritt.

Lieut. Col. Jesse M. Holmes arrived Thursday from New York from two years' duty in France and is with Mrs. Holmes at the home of her mother, Mrs. S. F. Neely, in Leavenworth. Capt. and Mrs. Brown entertained on Thursday with a card party and dance at the Hotel Columbia, honoring Mrs. Brown's sister, Miss Margaret Burney. The guests included Capt. and Madames Matchett, Groves, Ludlow, Piero, Gilchrist, Brown, Col. and Mrs. Miller, Captain Buck, Captain Randolph, Colonel Lewis, Lieutenant Shuttleworth and Davis, Captains Hall and Matthews, Miss Grace Linfield and Mr. E. C. Foray.

Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Barber left Friday by automobile for Captain Barber's station at Camp Pike, Ark., after a three weeks' visit with Mrs. Barber's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Day, in Leavenworth. Lieut. Col. Clyde L. Eastman and Mrs. Eastman have arrived at Fort Leavenworth and have taken quarters on McClellan avenue.

Mrs. Joseph Sheets, guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Davis, in Leavenworth, was honored at a beautiful luncheon given Friday by Miss Dorothy Knox. Mrs. Sheets will leave this week for Rockford, Ill., to join Lieutenant Sheets.

Capt. and Mrs. Francis V. Crowley and little daughter, Mary Jane, were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Link in Leavenworth. Capt. and Mrs. Crowley are en route from Boston to Kansas City, where Captain Crowley will be in charge of the department of military tactics in the Kansas City, Mo., high schools. They were accompanied by their nephew, Earl Edwards, son of Major and Mrs. Thomas Edwards, who will attend college this year at the New Mexico Military Institute.

Mrs. J. M. Morgan and Mrs. Herbert B. Crosby have arrived from New York and joined their husbands, Colonels Morgan and Crosby, who are attached to the Service Schools. Col. H. O. Williams, of Washington, is spending several days at Fort Leavenworth. Col. Sedgwick Rice and Mrs. Rice, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hal Gaylord in Kansas City for the past week, will leave Saturday, Colonel Rice to join his regiment in Texas and Mrs. Rice to visit her sister, Mrs. Brown, in Denver, Colo.

The Misses Lou, Jane and Cynthia Uline assisted their aunt, Mrs. O. B. Taylor, Jr., at a pretty party she gave Saturday afternoon in celebration of the ninth birthday anniversary of her son, John Brook Taylor.

Lieut. Col. Wyman R. Swan, C.E., who spent last week as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Perkins in Leavenworth, left last evening for Fort Worth, Texas.

Mrs. Edward Calvert and daughter, Martha, from Camp Dodge, Ia., arrived Monday for a short visit with Mrs. Calvert's mother, Mrs. S. F. Neely, in Leavenworth.

Benjamin F. Smith, believed by Federal authorities to be the ring leader of the gang of counterfeiters discovered in the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks a few months ago, has been confined in the Shawnee county jail at Topeka. Smith was foreman of the printing plant at the barracks, where Government checks were alleged to have been printed and carried out by men whose term of service had expired. Smith held the position from July 1, 1917, until January, 1919, when he was discharged. He was picked up in Oklahoma on suspicion that he had cashed approximately \$60,000 worth of counterfeit Government checks.

After an isolation of about forty days prisoners in the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks are again to have the privilege of receiving visitors one day each week. This privilege was taken away as a penalty for a prisoners' strike the latter part of July. Visiting days will be Saturday and Sunday. Visitors will limit their stay to one hour.

Johnny Simpson, one of the best fighters that ever stepped into a Fort Leavenworth ring, is again stationed at the fort. This time he is a soldier of the 41st Infantry, the regiment that came over from Camp Funston to do guard duty at the Disciplinary Barracks. He is a scientific boxer and is ranked among the topnotchers of the country.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BRUCH.—Born at Washington, D.C., Sept. 7, 1919, to Mrs. A. E. Bruch, a son, Alfred Ernest Bruch, son of the late Alfred E. Bruch, and grandson of Col. and Mrs. G. R. Cecil, U.S.A.

CABELL.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 30, 1919, to the wife of Major De. R. C. Cabell, Jr., U.S.A., a son, De Rosey Carroll Cabell, 3d, grandson of Col. and Mrs. De. R. C. Cabell, 4th Cav., U.S.A., and of Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, U.S.A.

HARLOE.—Born at Manila, P.I., July 18, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Bartley M. Harloe, U.S.A., a son, Jack B. Harloe.

HILL.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 30, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Harry W. Hill, U.S.N., twin sons, John Clayton Hill, 2d, and Harry Wilbur Hill, Jr.

HOLCOMBE.—Born on Aug. 24, 1919, at Fort Preble, Me., to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John Lee Holcombe, U.S.A., a son, Lee Vogdes Holcombe, grandson of Major Charles B. Vogdes, U.S.A., and of the late Comdr. John Hite Lee Holcombe, U.S.N.

LAMAR.—Born at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 7, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Lamar, Supply Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lamar, a son, William Wylie Lamar, Jr.

SWETT.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 28, 1919, to the wife of Master Signal Electrician Morris Swett, Field Art. School, a son, Lawrence Swett.

TATE.—Born at St. Mary's Hospital, Sparta, Wis., Sept. 4, 1919, to the wife of Major Joseph Scranton Tate, Cav., U.S.A., a son.

WILCOCK.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 3, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Wilfrid Charles Wilcock, U.S.N., a daughter, Marion Eudora.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—SICHIRICH.—At New York city, Sept. 10, 1919, Capt. Robert Campbell, U.S.A., and Miss Jeisava Sichirich.

DE WITT—JONES.—At Corregidor, P.I., May 12, 1919, Lieut. Ernest Arthur De Witt, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Daisy Parthenia Jones, sister of Lieut. Col. Robert E. Jones, Inf., U.S.A.

KALBFUS—CAMPBELL.—At New York city, July 8, 1919, Lieut. George Randall Kalbfus, U.S.N., and Miss Florence Candace Campbell.

SCHUTTE—MURPHY.—At Schofield Barracks, H.T., Aug. 7, 1919, Mr. Charles S. Schutte and Miss Genevieve F. Murphy, sister of Captain Murphy, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

ZABRISKIE—PAGANI.—At Boston, Mass., Sept. 1, 1919, Ensign Ernest R. Zabriskie, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Luigina Vanderpool Pagan.

DIED.

HILL.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 30, 1919, Harry Wilbur Hill, Jr., the infant son of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harry W. Hill, U.S.N.

JOHNSON.—Died at Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 7, 1919, Mrs. Mary Johnson, mother of Capt. Thomas L. Johnson, U.S.A., and of Major Paul B. Johnson, U.S.A.

LULL.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 7, 1919, Mrs. Emma G. Lull, widow of Capt. Edward P. Lull, U.S.N., and mother of Lieut. Col. Charles E. T. Lull, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A.

PRICE.—Died at Jamestown, R.I., the evening of Aug. 29, 1919, of congestion of the lungs after a short illness, Brig. Gen. Butler D. Price, U.S.A., retired. Funeral services at the Chapel of Goliath Sons in Washington, D.C., Sept. 3, the Rev. Allen S. Hawksworth, of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, officiating. The interment was in Arlington National Cemetery. Philadelphia papers please copy.

WILCOCK.—Died at Brooklyn Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1919, Lieut. Wilfrid Charles Wilcock, U.S.N.

WILDER.—Died at Lancaster Lodge, Elmhurst, Ill., Aug. 22, 1919, Mr. T. Edward Wilder, father of Capt. Harold Wilder and Lieut. Paul Wilder, both formerly of the Aviation Corps, and brother-in-law of Col. W. F. Tucker, U.S.A., retired.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Aug. 9, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. Wayland B. Augur were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Leon E. Ryder on Friday, the party later attending the hop at the John Heard pavilion. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alexander M. Milton were hosts the same evening for Col. and Mrs. Dashiel, Capt. and Mrs. Max D. Holmes, Capt. and Mrs. Francis T. Bonsteel and Lieut. and Mrs. Elwood L. Nye. Lieut. and Mrs. Nye left on the last transport for the States, to spend two months' leave.

Mrs. Francis T. Bonsteel entertained at a two-table bridge party Wednesday for Madames Max D. Holmes, John M. Moose, Jr., Leon E. Ryder, John D. L. Hartman, Charles B. Bubb, Donald A. Stroh, Wayland B. Augur and Alexander M. Milton. Lieut. and Mrs. James N. W. McClure have as house guest the mother of Lieutenant McClure, Mrs. James McClure. Lieut. John McLaughlin, 17th Cav., is rapidly convalescing after an operation performed at the Fort Shafter Hospital. Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Miller, M.C., are leaving for the States, where Captain Miller will be discharged.

A pretty tea was given on Thursday by Madames Charles B. Bubb, Max D. Holmes and Dean De Merritt. The lanai of a field officers' set of quarters on the Cavalry circle was chosen for the occasion and a concert was rendered by the 17th Cavalry band. Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Boyd entertained at bridge for Major and Mrs. Percie O. Rentfro, Major and Mrs. Hellman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rudin. Mrs. Frederick Giud had as her guest at luncheon on Wednesday last Mrs. L. Patterson.

Col. and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman had as dinner guests on Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Elwood L. Nye, who have since sailed for the States.

Under direction of Major Blakelock, 17th Cav., the volley ball teams of the different organizations are showing fine progress. In addition to the volley ball tournaments that are attracting the attention of the sport fans of the post, there are good baseball games each week at the Castner ball park.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Aug. 16, 1919.

A supper party was given Friday by Major and Mrs. Leon E. Ryder, 17th Cav., the guests later attending the 17th Cavalry hop at the John Heard pavilion. Those present were Col. and Mrs. A. M. Milton, Capt. and Mrs. Francis T. Bonsteel, Capt. Wayland B. Augur and Mrs. Charles B. Bubb. Mrs. G. Douglas Thompson, with her small daughter, Peggy, returned to the post Sunday and will be at home to her friends in quarters on Cavalry circle.

Mrs. Ryer, wife of Major Leon Ryer, was hostess at a bridge party on Wednesday for Madames Holmes, Milton, Stroh, Bonsteel, Bubb, Tabor, Augur and Moose. Compiling Col. and Mrs. William Dashiel, Col. and Mrs. George Kochel, entertained a number of people at a supper party Thursday. After dinner bridge was enjoyed. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Dashiel, Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Sykes, Col. and Mrs. Hartman, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Milton, Major and Mrs. Hicks, Major Bellamy, Capt. Arthur Harrington, Major and Mrs. Rentfro, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Giud, Capt. and Mrs. Chillingworth, Mr. John McCaulay, Mr. Alton Tyler and Mr. Thomas Abel.

A concert was given in front of Col. J. D. L. Hartman's quarters Thursday afternoon, when Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. O. Mueller and Mrs. Hiram Plummer served tea to the guests. While the 1st Squadron was on a hike Mrs. David Blaik-

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lock, wife of Major Blakelock, entertained at luncheon for the wives of the officers of the 1st Squadron. The guests were Madames Max D. Holmes, Francis Bonsteel and Frank Cox. On Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Moose had as dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. F. Howard and Capt. Douglas Thompson. Mrs. Charles Brown, sister of Mrs. G. Douglas Thompson, is again house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Thompson after having spent the last two weeks at the Moana Hotel in Honolulu.

Mrs. Mather returned on Tuesday from the Queen's Hospital, where she has been for ten days. Mrs. Mather is much improved in health. On Sunday afternoon Capt. Arthur Harrington visited this post and was the guest of Messrs. John Macaulay, Alton Tyler and Thomas Abel for supper. The party later attended the moving picture show at Castner.

STATE FORCES.

The New York state rifle range at Peekskill, N.Y., will be open for supplementary preliminary and record rifle firing for members of the Guard on each Wednesday and Saturday during September and October, 1919. The preliminary qualification course will be fired in the morning, commencing about nine o'clock. The record course will be fired in the afternoon, commencing at about two o'clock.

The team representing the 23d Infantry, New York Guard, Col. Louis J. Fraeger commanding, defeated the team of the 47th Infantry, N.Y.G., in the 2d Brigade match shot at the Peekskill range on Sept. 8. The 14th Regiment did not enter the contest. There were twelve men on each side and the 23d man won by a comfortable margin. The total score was, 23d, 1,470; 47th, 1,308. Dodge led his associates on the 23d with a high score of 138 points.

Col. Walter P. Napier has resigned as commanding officer of the 2d Regiment, 1st Brigade, Texas Cavalry, and Col. A. W. Bloom, of Austin, has been appointed.

13TH COAST ARTILLERY CORPS, N.Y.

An outdoor review will be held by the 13th Coast Artillery Corps, N.Y. Guard, by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 13, at the Brooklyn Athletic Field, Flatbush, Long Island. Over 20,000 complimentary tickets have been issued and a large crowd is expected. It will be General O'Ryan's first appearance in Brooklyn since his return from France and there will be an interesting double event on the field when Colonel Smith relinquished command of the regiment he raised during the war and turns same over to Col. Sydney Grant, who was recently honorably discharged from the U.S. Army after service overseas, and who will again be commissioned colonel of the 13th Regiment.

Colonel Smith will be given a colonel's commission on the Reserve list. Colonel Smith feels very proud of the organization which he is able to turn over to Colonel Grant, particularly in view of the fact that so many hundred young men were sent into Federal service from the new regiment during the war.

ANNUAL RIFLE CONTESTS, NEW YORK.

The annual shooting competitions of the New York Guard were held at the state rifle range at Peekskill, N.Y., Sept. 9, and resulted as follows:

Lieut. Lester D. Stickles, 71st Infantry, won the Governor's Cup from a field of ninety contestants with a score of 89 out of a possible 100. The match is a skirmish run from 600 down to 200 yards.

Company E, 71st Infantry, won the Adjutant General's match with a score of 319. The other contestants in the order of their finish were: Field and Staff, 47th Infantry, 297; Field and Staff, 9th Coast Artillery, 295; Company A, 74th Infantry, 276; Headquarters, 74th Infantry, 270; Company M, 2d Infantry, 265; Field and Staff, 8th Coast Artillery, second team, 263; Headquarters, 10th Infantry, 258; Company H, 10th Infantry, 258; Company O, 74th Infantry, 248.

The 9th Coast Artillery led Squadron A in the shooting at Peekskill Sept. 8, taking the first prize with a score of 1,520. Squadron A scored 1,496 and the 13th Coast Artillery 1,365 for third place.

The 7th Infantry won the 1st Brigade match with a score of 1,454, which led the 7th Regiment by thirty points. The 2d Engineers were third with 1,038.

The 2d Brigade match was won by the 23d Infantry against the 47th Regiment. The 2d Infantry won the 3d Brigade match and the 7th Infantry the 4th Brigade match.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

SCHMITT.—Mrs. Rose Schmitt, Woodstock, Ill., would like to know the whereabouts of her son, Sgt. Henry Schmitt, Co. G, 129th Inf., who was reported wounded in action on Aug. 9, 1918. She has not heard from her son in over one year.

OVERSEAS asks: (1) Will an officer commissioned in the Reserve Corps on March, 1917, and on active duty since May, 1917, still retain his commission in the Reserve Corps when discharged from active duty? (2) Is a member of the society of "Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States" allowed to wear that ribbon while on active duty? Answer: (1) No; his commission was changed to one for the emergency. He could apply for re-commission in the Reserve. (2) No. See Uniform Regulations S.R. 41.

W. C. T.—You do not give reasons for your various discharges and re-enlistments in 1916, 1918 and 1919, but as far as we can make out you entered your fourth period by enlistment of Sept. 23, 1915, and under regular conditions would enter the fifth period for pay Sept. 23, 1919. Apply through the channel for exact information. Congress has not yet passed a bill raising the age limit for examination for

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second lieutenant, U.S. Army, for those who held temporary commissions during the emergency. Watch for action on the Reorganization bill.

F. T. B.—There is no enlisted retirement in the Army under thirty years. So far no law has been passed to count service in the Great War double toward retirement.

G. E. W. asks: Enlisted June 9, 1904; discharged June 8, 1907; enlisted Feb. 7, 1908; discharged Jan. 21, 1911; enlisted Aug. 25, 1917, R.O.T.C.; commissioned Nov. 27, 1917; on active duty as an officer from Nov. 27, 1917, to Dec. 19, 1918. Discharged as a first lieutenant of Infantry, accepted Reserve commission as captain of Infantry, effective March 4, 1919. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1919, for one year, expires Aug. 10, 1920. (1) Do I still hold Reserve commission? (2) What service stripes am I entitled to, or bars? (3) What should be my present pay? Answer: (1) Yes, unless you were discharged therefrom. (2) Two silver service chevrons; also, at present the Victory ribbon. (3) Second period.

A READER asks: I enlisted in and was full and honorably discharged from the National Guard of the state of New York prior to 1912. In May, 1917, I accepted and still hold a commission in the New York Guard. When my organization is Federalized am I eligible to hold a commission in the National Guard of the state of New York? Answer: It depends upon the regulations that may be issued in connection with the Federalization. You will have to undergo such physical examination and also such examination as to general fitness for your office as may be prescribed.

F. J. R.—A soldier furloughed to Reserve can leave the United States to visit Canada without permission from War Department. He has only to keep The A.G. advised of his change of permanent address.

G. W.—Apply to the Bureau of Navigation regarding your pay status as lieutenant (j.g.) in Naval Reserve Force.

S. J. S.—If the address given in the monthly directory is incorrect, send in care of The A.G., to be forwarded.

L. A. B.—What the War Department will do for you in the matter of your recent re-enlistment and the later dependence of your family upon you can only be learned on application.

C. V. O.—Submit your question as to your enlistment pay status through the channel.

L. A. G.—Man completing seven-year enlistment begun Dec. 29, 1913, does not on immediate re-enlistment enter the third period. He could re-enlist for one year at second period pay.

H. H. C.—Submit your inquiry to The A.G.

H. B. H.—There is no provision for disposing of the cars you name at a special fixed price to ex-service men.

M. C. S.—Address the officers you name, in care of The Adjutant General, to be forwarded.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 8, 1919.

Mrs. Cardwell, who has been away for six weeks visiting relatives and friends, returned to the post this week. Among new arrivals at the post are Col. and Mrs. Arthur and Lieut. Col. Gilbert Marshall. Mrs. Perkins entertained on Wednesday with three tables of bridge. Mr. Carl Egelson and Mr. Dale Hughes, both of Chicago, are house guests of Col. and Mrs. Watson.

Capt. and Mrs. Flannigan are elated over orders recently received sending them to Honolulu. Col. and Mrs. J. S. Greene left Tuesday on a month's leave. On Monday Col. and Mrs. Oldfield had tea for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hamilton, of Cairo, Egypt, and for Mrs. Cullen, Mrs. Greene and Mr. Henry Hart, of New York.

Mrs. George Spiller, of Jacksboro, Texas, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Spiller. Mrs. Reybold and children left Wednesday for Washington. Mrs. Kate Cowen, mother of Mrs. Milburn, who has spent the summer with Major and Mrs. Milburn, left for her home in Ohio this week. Mr. Sunderly, father of Mrs. Meneely, is a visitor here from New York. Miss Fithian, who has spent a few weeks with Major and Mrs. McCleary, has returned to her home. Major and Mrs. Perkins have as guests for a few days Mrs. Cobb, of Norfolk, mother and sister of Mrs. Perkins.

In honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlain several parties were given this week. For them Col. and Mrs. Greig had dinner on Friday. Saturday they were honor guests at a buffet supper given by Col. and Mrs. Barnes, the other guests being the members of the General's staff and their ladies, while on Sunday evening Col. and Mrs. Watson asked a few of their friends to meet them at dinner.

A farewell reception and dance was held on Friday night for the Commanding General and Mrs. Chamberlain, who leave Tuesday for Washington, prior to sailing for their new station in Honolulu. For the occasion the ball room of the Artillery School was nicely decorated and the orchestra from the hotel furnished the dance music, while the post band rendered a concert on the lawn. Refreshments, which were served on the first floor, were under supervision of Keeney, the old steward of the Fort Monroe Club. It is with much regret that the post says good-bye to Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlain, and we wish them both health and happiness in their new home.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Sept. 6, 1919.

Col. J. L. De Witt, Mrs. De Witt and Master J. L. De Witt, Jr., are welcome additions and will have No. 15 as their home. Colonel De Witt is instructor in the supply branch of the course.

Col. E. T. Collins, a member of the instructors' staff, Mrs. Collins and their two daughters, Misses Katharine and Mary Elizabeth, are getting settled in No. 5 of the line. Col. Wait C. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson and Master Charles Johnson are making their residence at 1316 Euclid street, N.W., city. Colonel Johnson is a student at the General Staff College.

Miss Katharine Collins, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edgar T. Collins, will leave shortly for boarding school on Long Island.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 3, 1919.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Todd, U.S.N., have returned after a two weeks' stay at Atlantic City. Mrs. W. W. Old, who has been spending the summer at Shawsville, Va., has returned to her home, Freemason street.

Yesterday afternoon, before the entire marine barracks battalion drew up on the parade ground and in the presence of a large number of people, Private George Croll, U.S.M.C., was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross.

Lieut. H. C. Laird, U.S.N., has been elected president of the Virginia Trap Shooters' Association, and Paymr. Felix R. Holt vice-president. Seven of the Norfolk members are in Richmond, taking part in the annual meeting for the state championship. Lieut. J. B. McComb is one of the Norfolk delegation and has made a fine record.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Bryant, of Chicago, had a dinner last week at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, for Capt. and Mrs. Herman Stickney, U.S.N., and their guest, Miss Blauvelt, of Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Stickney are soon to return to Washington and later leave for the Pacific coast, where Captain Stickney will join the Pacific Fleet.

Among midshipmen who have arrived from Annapolis to spend a month's leave with their parents are Mdm. Selmar Jones, R. M. Watt, Jr., W. N. McKelvy, Jr., John Eggleston, Jack Upshur and Spotswood Quinby. Miss Ethel Titton, who has been the guest of Mrs. C. H. Hix at her cottage, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., for several weeks, has returned home.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James P. Murdoch and children are spending some weeks in the Adirondacks. Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchison have returned to their home in the navy yard from a stay in the North. Mr. and Mrs. Toy D. Savage and little daughter, who have been spending several weeks at Blue Ridge Summit, have returned to their home, Armistead

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Bridge road. Lieut. Gus Sellman, U.S.N., has arrived from Boston to be the guest for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hodges, Portsmouth.

Cards have been received in Norfolk to the wedding of Miss Leah Louise Stock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stock, of Hillsdale, Mich., to Lieut. Col. Charles Gardiner Heimick, U.S.A., on Saturday evening in the Episcopal Church, Hillsdale, Mich. Miss Stock and her parents resided in Norfolk for some time and have a great many friends here.

Covers were laid for Mrs. Blair Wilson, Misses Louise Green and Martha Seabury, of Petersburg, Va., at a dinner on the U.S.S. Robinson Sunday evening, given by Lieuts. Francis Gibson, Ralph McDowell and James Spurlock, U.S.N. Covers were laid for Mrs. W. H. Terry, Mrs. Littlefield, Misses Grace Terry, Grace Divine, Mary Anderson, of New York; Lieutenant Commander Dimmick, Lieutenants Littlefield, Long and Avis, Ensign Lobough and Paymaster Jackson, Tuesday, at a dinner on the U.S.S. Neptune. Ensign and Mrs. W. Ramsey, U.S.N., have returned after a two weeks' stay in Baltimore. Ensign W. B. Lobough, U.S.N., was week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Terry at Virginia Beach. Lieut. H. Brinkmeyer, U.S.N., and Ensign R. F. Estill also have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Terry. Miss Sarah Spratling has returned to her home, Naval Hospital Park, after spending some time at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

for flights over the bay. They have a wing-spread of 110 feet, are equipped with two Liberty motors of 500 horsepower each and have a carrying capacity of twelve people.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Sept. 9, 1919. Mrs. J. T. Moore, one of the hostesses at the Hostess House for over a year, gave up her work at the barracks, leaving on last Friday to keep house for her brother, Col. Charles Mason, now stationed in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. Harold C. Bull was in town for a few hours gathering together his belongings and shipping them to Washington, where he is now stationed. Mrs. Truesdell gave a party for the little folks on Monday, when Deshler Whiting, Jr., was among the guests.

Hospital No. 80 is to close Sept. 30. Patients, surgeons and nurses are leaving every day. One company of the 93d Infantry returned to the cantonment barracks on Saturday.

Airplanes and hydroplanes did a rushing business on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, the Curtiss plane starting and landing on the parade ground at the post, and the hydroplane making ascents and descents at the beach inside the breakwater, near Willard's boat landing. Each plane took up fifteen to twenty-five passengers during each afternoon.

Mr. Henry Seton, formerly of the 22d U.S. Infantry, is on a week's vacation and is spending most of his time on Vancour Island, of which he is part owner. Col. Deshler Whiting has been confined to the hospital for two weeks. He has improved sufficiently to go out and dine with Mrs. Whiting occasionally at the MacDonough Inn.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 1, 1919. The greatest event of the season was the arrival of the Pacific Fleet to-day. In spite of fog it was a most spectacular sight. Battery Lancaster, at Fort Scott, was opened to the officers and their families from the surrounding posts.

Col. W. K. Wright has just arrived in San Francisco on his way to San Diego, where he will take command of the 32d Infantry at Camp Kearny. Mrs. Wright will remain for a while at the Cecil Hotel, where she has been living for several months. Miss Esther Hall is a guest of Miss Sue Alston McDonald. Miss McDonald leaves about Sept. 20 to return to school in the East. Miss Elizabeth Merriman will start East on Sept. 15 to enter school in New Jersey.

Mrs. William Meister and Miss Barbara Meister sail Tuesday for the North and will join Major Meister at Fort Lawton. There is very little in a social way at the Presidio now, due to the unsettled conditions and constant change of the personnel by reason of demobilization. A troop of the 11th Cavalry has been sent up from Monterey for station at the Presidio.

Miss Sue R. Merriman has her cousin, Mrs. Lamberth, (Continued on next page.)

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"TO ORDER ONLY."

(Continued from preceding page.)

from Dallas, Texas, visiting her. Mrs. W. K. Wright, Mrs. Merriman and her daughters, Patricia and Elizabeth Merriman, have just returned from a trip to Monterey, where they met Admiral Hugh Rodman, Mrs. Wright's brother and Mrs. Merriman's uncle.

A baby girl weighing nine and one-half pounds was born to Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Urquhart at the Presidio on Sept. 1. Mrs. A. G. Davidson leaves the post to-morrow for her home, where she will remain until Lieutenant Davidson has obtained his discharge.

Chaplain and Mrs. J. T. Kendall left a few days ago to spend a month's leave. Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Dickinson are away on a short leave prior to Captain Dickison's discharge. Mrs. John Randolph, with her three children, plans to leave the garrison next Monday for Spokane, Wash., where she will join her husband.

Major and Mrs. Eugene Northington sail on the Sept. 5 transport for station in Hawaii. Mrs. Northington's mother, Mrs. White, has come from her home in Alabama just recently and will go to Hawaii with her daughter.

Capt. Wiley C. Conway has just reported to the 44th Infantry for duty. Mrs. B. F. Cheatham and her three children are planning to leave the Presidio to join Colonel Cheatham in Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as soon as they can obtain reservations on the trains. Mrs. Ogden entertained some friends at tea in her home on Sept. 3. Lieut. Col. C. H. White has reported for duty with the 44th Infantry.

FORT GEORGE WRIGHT.

Fort George Wright, Wash., Aug. 30, 1919.

Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy, of Iowa, have motored to the fort to visit their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Edson. Mrs. Edson entertained at tea Thursday in honor of her mother, Mrs. McCarthy. Among those present were Mesdames Gordon, Lister, Ford, Smith and Nix.

The officers and ladies of the post participated in a paper chase last Saturday, many Spokane people joining, including Major and Mrs. Oakleaf, Miss May Twyly and Miss Helen Porter. Colonel Gordon and Mrs. Smith led off as fox, distributing the paper along the winding road leading to Indian Canyon, where they were met by Mrs. Gordon and Major Smith, who had gone ahead with the supper. The picnic was eaten at the springs and the whole party rode home by moonlight.

Capt. and Mrs. Hewetson and daughter, Edna, have departed for their home in Seattle. They made many warm friends at Fort Wright. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Americus Mitchell and little son, Americus, Jr., have arrived at Fort Wright and are occupying quarters No. 8A. The Misses Luhn, of Spokane, entertained at tea Thursday at their home in honor of Miss Ellen Gordon. Mrs. Byrne and Miss Katherine Byrne are leaving for Seattle, where Miss Katherine is to enter the Prep School of the Washington University. Mrs. Gordon informally entertained at tea in honor of Mrs. Byrne on Friday, when Miss Ellen Gordon presided at the tea table.

Captain McCrystal and Lieutenant Wythe, of the 21st Infantry, stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, are guests at Fort Wright while here on official business. On Wednesday Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained at dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Smith at the Davenport Hotel in Spokane. After dinner the guests proceeded to the theater. Mr. Carl Wernicke, of Minneapolis, is the guest of his son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. R. K. Smith, for the week-end. Captain Eagles entertained at a riding party Thursday evening, ending up with a picnic supper. The guests included many Spokane débutantes.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. L. Hartigan, who are stationed at Pullman, where the Colonel is military instructor at the college, were visitors at Fort Wright, en route from the Presidio. Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained at dinner Sunday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Bubb, who are to be stationed at Missoula Military College.

The baseball season has closed, with the Fort Wright team at second place.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Sept. 4, 1919.

Secretary Daniels and Mrs. Daniels, with their party, arrived at Mare Island this morning on the destroyer Ludlow and were met at the quay wall by Capt. E. L. Beach and the officers of the station, by the mayor and a citizens' executive committee of Vallejo. The party was taken around the yard and later to the home of Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Beach, where there was a reception and buffet luncheon for about 200 guests. A conference followed at Captain Beach's office, at which plans for developing this yard into a great naval base were unfolded. This would include the removal of the ammunition depot to the northern end of the island and the establishing of docking and berthing stations at the southern part, abutting on the deep waters of San Pablo Bay and Carquinez Straits, where there would be ample anchorage space for the entire Pacific Fleet. Storehouses would be established there and excellent railroad transportation to the northern end of the yard afforded. Deepening of Pimole Shoals channel to a depth of forty feet from the sea to Carquinez Straits is also provided for in the plans, the cost of this being estimated by Army engineers at \$1,000,000. While admitting that the expansion of the Navy made greater requirements at this yard imperative, the Secretary was shown just how this could be remedied with the improvements here costing only \$26,000,000 as compared with \$42,000,000 at Alameda and \$45,000,000 at Hunters' Point. The comprehensive report submitted was prepared by Comdr. L. M. Cox, public works officer. After the conference, Secretary Daniels was the guest of the city of Vallejo and laid the cornerstone of the new Industrial Y.M.C.A. which is being built there at

a cost of over \$70,000 for the use of the men and boys of that city and Mare Island. At the same time a reception was tendered to Mrs. Daniels at the Hostess House of the Y.W.C.A. in Vallejo, Mrs. Joseph L. Jayne sharing the honors with her. This house was opened during the war to provide a club for war workers not otherwise located.

Practically all the officers and ladies of the yard went to San Francisco on Monday to witness the arrival of the new Pacific Fleet. Many remained in the city for the festivities of fleet week.

A bronze tablet in memory of the 300 marines from Mare Island who are buried in France will be unveiled in St. Peter's Chapel during the coming month, probably during the visit here of Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett and Mrs. Barnett, who are to be guests of Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmann for a week or ten days. The idea of the tablet was conceived by Mrs. Karmann, who planned a field meet at which the money could be raised. The men preferred to make an outright gift, however, took a vote on the matter and raised the necessary \$600 at once. It is said that the Mare Island marines were the best trained who passed through Quantico and were sent overseas in large numbers, this accounting for the many who were killed in France.

Col. and Mrs. Karmann gave their annual party for the Marine band and baseball team on Wednesday night. The fair was held at the Knights of Columbus Building and was attended by about 300. Among the girls present were many of the hospital nurses and those who served as yeomen during the war. The wives of officers of the barracks assisted Mrs. Karmann in receiving.

Mrs. Mary Turner, who has been suffering from a nervous breakdown, is now recuperating, but is still under the care of a San Francisco specialist. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Caldwell Turner, is expected to arrive soon to be with her for an indefinite stay. Miss Betty George spent several days here last week, the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. James Reed. A dance was given at the Red Cross Building on Tuesday night in honor of Chief Pharmacist and Mrs. W. F. Burr. The former has been ordered to sea duty with the Pacific Fleet.

Mrs. Fred G. Coburn is out from the East on an extended visit to Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Hogan, in Vallejo. Commander Coburn was attached to the yard some ten years ago and she is renewing many friendships made then. Mrs. John McClellan, wife of Brigadier General McClellan, is up from San Diego to spend fleet week in San Francisco. She is a guest at the Bellevue. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Jayne entertained at a luncheon at Yerba Buena last week for Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett. Others present were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McDonald, Mayor and Mrs. James Ralph, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. William H. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Henry B. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Edison Adams and Capt. E. L. Boller, attached to the New York, who has been visiting his mother and sister in Vallejo.

NAVAL STATION, PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Sept. 3, 1919.

Mrs. C. C. Jewel, wife of Commander Jewel, is ill and confined to her quarters on board the receiving ship Philadelphia.

The members of the Congressional committee to investigate

the U.S. Shipping Board operations in the Northwest were

visitors to the navy yard last Sunday. They were met at the Bremerton dock by Capt. Harry A. Field, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard; Capt. L. E. Gregory, C.E.C., and Comdr. A. T. Church. After a trip around the navy yard and a visit

on board the U.S.S. Oregon the entire party were luncheon

guests of Captain Field and Mrs. Field at their quarters in

the navy yard. The members of the committee were Repre-

sentatives L. M. Foster, of Ohio; L. H. Hadley, of Wash-
ington; Joseph J. Walsh, of Massachusetts, and Patrick Kelly,

of Michigan. With them was William H. Lewis, of the

Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Lieut. Walter A. Settle, Supply Corps, arrived last week

and reported for duty. He has been on duty in the Philip-

pine Islands for five years and with his family has only

recently returned to the United States. Comdr. O. W. Fowler

entertained at a dinner party on Thursday for Capt. Luther

E. Gregory, C.E.C., and Mrs. Gregory. Mrs. Vincendon L.

Cottman, Mrs. Harriet Brown and Comdr. William Bush.

ARMY NOTES.

Col. and Mrs. Harry T. Mathews were guests of Col. John L. Hayden at Fort Worden for a few days before going to Fort Casey, where Colonel Mathews will be in command.

Lieut. Col. Leonard S. Hughes, Med. Corps, U.S.A., arrived

this week for duty at Fort Worden.

NOTES FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

St. Thomas, V.I., Sept. 1, 1919.

Governor Oman gave a dinner on board the U.S.S. Vixen, in Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix, to the members of the Colonial Council, at which the chaplain of the council, Lieut. R. O'Hagan, Supply Corps, U.S.N., the dispatching secretary, and Major William Small, Marine Corps, the commanding officer of the Marine Barracks, St. Croix, were also guests.

On Aug. 27 Miss Virginia Morse Oman, the six-year-old daughter of Governor and Mrs. Oman, christened the new pilotboat, St. Thomas, when it was launched.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Fort Amador, C.Z., Aug. 27, 1919.

Mrs. Tate, wife of Colonel Tate, of Corozal, has spent much of her time in Ancon Hospital since her return from the States six weeks ago. She has been suffering with a severe attack of neuritis, but is again able to be among her friends. She and Colonel Tate were guests of Captain Crosley on the U.S.S. Rhode Island at dinner recently. Captain Crosley's other guests on that occasion were Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner, Admiral Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Captain Sargent and Mr. Offutt, of the American Legion.

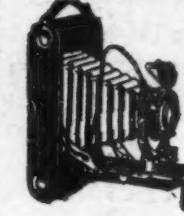
Mrs. Krusi, of Alameda, Calif., who is visiting Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Holmer, has been the guest of honor at numerous affairs. For her and Miss Piqué, of New Orleans, Lieut. and Mrs. Howe gave a beach party to Tabacuilla Island, inviting Lieut. and Mrs. Harshman, Lieut. and Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Bunker, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Holmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Devine, Capt. and Mrs. Seymour, Major and Mrs. Babcock, Dr. and Mrs. Idermiller and Dr. Weathers. Mrs. Richards was hostess for tea at Fort Amador on Friday in honor of Mrs. Krusi.

On Wednesday Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Holmer, Mrs. Krusi and Colonel Pullein were entertained at dinner by Mrs. Bunker. Among those recently reporting for duty at Fort Amador were Colonel Spurgeon, Major Geesner and Captain Loomis, who with their families will add much to the social life of the post.

Mrs. Harding was hostess for a delightful afternoon of bridge at the Governor's Mansion on Tuesday. Those who played were Mesdames Morrow, Callivan, Lumpkin, Goldthwaite, Boyd, Carswell, Evans, Garrard, Kintner, Clifton, Apple and Miss McClellan. Artistically painted bamboo trays, the work of Miss Harding, were won by Mesdames Boyd, Garrard and Goldthwaite. Among those who came in for tea were Mesdames Hamilton, Fisher, Holmer and Krusi. Prior to Mrs. Harding's bridge party Mrs. Morrow had a luncheon for Mesdames Hamilton, Clifton, Kintner, Evans, Gilbough and Misses Corkran and McClellan. Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy recently entertained at dinner Col. and Mrs. Greenleaf, Major and Mrs. Clifton, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Schaeffer, Miss McClellan; Captain Crosley, of the Rhode Island; Colonel Pullein and Captain Sargent.

Col. and Mrs. Spurgeon and their two boys were house guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Holmer for several days after their arrival at Fort Amador. Capt. and Mrs. Willis spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Wing. Col. and Mrs. Tate, at Corozal, were responsible for two very enjoyable dinners.

On Tuesday, before the hop, they had at dinner Misses Harding and Lumpkin and Lieut. Horace Harding, Lieutenant



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Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy, Col. and Mrs. Greenleaf, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Holmer, Mrs. Krusi and Captain Crosley.

The past Monday afternoon was a particularly gay one at Quarry Heights, as Mrs. Kennedy had her usual Monday afternoon "at home." There were many callers and dancing. Mrs. Hamilton gave a tea the same afternoon for Mrs. Krusi, at which a large number were present.

Colonel Pullein had recently as his dinner guests at the Tivoli Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Holmer and Mrs. Krusi.

The enlisted men of the Rhode Island gave a ball at the Balboa Yacht Club on Monday and a number of the Army and Navy officers and their wives were onlookers. Mesdames Tate, Kintner and Goldthwaite were the patronesses. Admiral Johnson came late, as he had entertained at dinner before the ball for Col. and Mrs. Tate, Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton and Captain Crosley.

Col. and Mrs. Garrard had a buffet porch supper on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. C. C. Jewel, Captain Crosley, Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner, Capt. and Mrs. Sperry, Miss McClellan and Mrs. and Miss Lumpkin.

Miss Katharine Harding was one of the prettiest of the bridesmaids at the Arias-Espinosa wedding which took place the past Saturday night in Panama. The wedding was one of the largest social affairs of the season, uniting as it did two of the most prominent families in Panama. At the reception afterwards at the Union Club the U.S. Army, Navy and Zone were well represented.

At the Balboa Station on Wednesday morning a large number said "bon voyage" to Miss McClellan, who after a six weeks' visit to Col. and Mrs. Greenleaf is returning to her home in St. Paul; also to Mrs. Goldthwaite, who is leaving for a two months' visit to the States; Captain Sargent, who is going to join Mrs. Sargent at Mountain Lake, Va., and return with her to the Isthmus in November. Others leaving on the same ship for the States were Captains Little and White, Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun, Dr. and Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Watson and her two children.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 45-7.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Sept. 5, 1919. The nominations made on Aug. 20 of the following officers for promotion, as published in our issue of Aug. 23, page 1765, were confirmed on Sept. 5:

Corps of Engineers—Capt. E. S. A. Dougherty to be major. Quartermaster Corps—to be colonels, Lieut. Col. H. J. Gallagher and J. Canby. Chaplain—Chaplain J. M. Webb to rank of captain.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Sept. 5, 1919.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

(All dates of rank in 1919.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Captains to be Majors.

(Those marked X subject to examination.)

J. O. Hoskins, W. Clarke, A. R. Ives, A. Brigham, Jr., W. M. Jackson, J. A. Sheridan, H. C. Minton, C. W. Galashier, F. W. Houston, S. Knopf, J. M. Garrett, Jr., H. W. Willenbacher, L. C. Arthur, Jr., J. F. Hubbard, R. M. Bathurst (X), from June 19.

W. H. Saunders (X), July 5; C. E. Hurdis, July 30; H. J. Schroeder (X), Aug. 2; J. K. Tully (X) and J. M. Devine (X), Aug. 6; H. A. Nisley, Aug. 11; J. L. Guion (X), G. D. Wahl (X), B. H. Perry and K. H. Lewis (X), Aug. 12.

CAVALRY ARM.

First Lieutenants to be Captains.

J. M. Jenkins, Jr., and B. H. Coiner, June 6, 1919; A. D. Chapman, A. H. Truxes, G. F. Heron and O. G. Krueger, July 9; H. M. Gregory, Aug. 2; O. A. Palmer and S. Bacon, Aug. 13, 1919.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieutenant to be Captain.

W. R. Stewart, July 26, 1919.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels, rank Aug. 22, 1919.

J. B. Bennet, M. S. Jarvis (X) and J. W. Heavey.

Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels, rank Aug. 22, 1919.

L. T. Richardson and C. R. Howland.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT, BY PROMOTION, IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants.

D. J. Cranston, April 21; J. B. Sheetz, April 20; H. St. O. Marston and C. C. Park, May 5; M. R. Harrison, May 10; F. B. Lyle, May 17; Z. E. Lawhon, May 20; F. S. Riley and W. T. Cooke, Jr., and H. C. Woodall, May 21; J. W. McGillicut, J. H. Keating and J. Hobbs, May 23; J. W. Andrews and G. B. Rettig, May 29; K. W. Hawry, June 6; F. A. Metcalf, June 9; T. W. Wilmer, June 11; H. Burr, June 12; W. B. Philp, June 14; E. T. Kirkendall, June 17; H. W. Nantz, June 10; W. H. Soderholm, June 17; J. M. De Bell, E. C. Thayer, G. B. Sturte, V. Wilson, J. B. Barnwell, A. W. Long, R. M. Barnard, G. A. Stocker and P. G. Fleming, June 19; F. B. Shearer, G. G.



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COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants.

E. R. Guild, April 20; T. R. Lannon and L. W. Jefferson, May 1; L. O. Leach, May 8; J. D. Jones, May 16; I. Wynne, Jr., May 19; J. R. Embich, May 22; E. W. Soucy, May 25; D. B. Hilton, May 28; K. E. Hill, June 2; F. L. Christian, June 3; M. Bottoms and W. R. Eps, June 5; O. H. Stewart, J. E. Simmonds, H. F. Corry, M. A. Hayes and E. R. Holland, June 6; J. W. Russey, June 7; J. D. McIntyre, June 8; H. W. Lins, June 9; B. L. Milburn, F. H. Bachman and C. J. Saunders, June 10; H. C. Bartlett, June 11; N. L. Adams, June 12; C. M. Dale, June 14; W. A. Clark, Jr., June 15; W. W. Dimmire and A. Duffy, June 16; E. Young, June 17; H. W. Fuchs, June 18; T. R. Bartlett, J. L. D. Corey, F. H. Pritchard and S. H. Franklin, June 19; R. W. Symonds, June 20; T. S. McConnell, June 21; D. M. Martinson and J. V. Matejka, June 24; E. E. Aldrin, T. L. Cleaton, C. L. Miller and M. Heilfron, June 25; A. J. Bennett and W. H. Hesketh, June 26; H. J. Rice, June 28; J. A. O'Leary, July 1; J. W. Vann, July 2; G. E. Cate, July 8; L. M. Hanna, S. P. C. Duval and H. H. Maynard, July 13; G. W. Dunn, Jr., July 15; J. W. Waiters, July 16; R. C. Coupland and W. J. Burke, July 17; G. H. Tilghman and G. W. Brent, July 18; L. W. Hickey, Jr., July 20; T. A. Jones, Jr., July 24; S. C. Deitrich and E. L. Barr, July 25; J. E. Troupe, D. E. Morrison and R. O. Edwards, July 26; T. E. Jeffords, July 27.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants.

A. O. Baltzer, April 15; J. W. Ewing, April 24; W. Van Cleve, May 1; R. E. Tallant, May 2; H. H. Cheshire, May 7; J. S. Peters, May 10; H. L. Earhart and V. Austin, May 18; W. H. Ryder, May 24; G. E. Dillard, May 26; R. T. Maddocks, June 1; T. A. Frazier, June 7; V. R. Sladek, June 15; R. N. Atwell and T. B. Locke, June 16; M. S. Daniels, Jr., June 20; R. W. Sawyer and J. H. Welsh, June 21; E. J. Kratzenberg and R. D. Coyle, June 29; J. O. Lawrence, July 4; C. W. Glover and J. E. Gailey, Jr., and C. R. Simmonds, July 9; J. Van V. Shufelt, July 10; H. A. Welch and H. R. Gay, July 12; R. L. Hammond, July 17; R. G. Clark, July 19; E. C. Watles, July 21, 1919; P. G. Tenney and M. V. Turner, July 27; N. E. Waldron, July 30; H. J. Burke and L. L. Goecker, Aug. 2.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes 91, July 29, 1919, War Dept.

Pars. 9, 235, 399, 686, 1126 and 1127, Army Regulations, are changed, and Pars. 1137½ and 1280½ are added, as follows:

9. (Changed by C.A.R. Nos. 76 and 88.) Insert grade 13½ after grade 13, as follows:

13½. Warrant officers, Mine Planter Service, Coast Artillery Corps, (a) master, (b) chief engineer, (c) first mate, (d) assistant engineer, (e) second mate.

235. (Changed by C.A.R. No. 90.) Add the following to subparagraph c:

Dismounted Engineers.—Flag to have a scarlet field, and white border 5-8 inch in width, in the center on both sides an Engineer castle of white cloth 9½ inches high and 13 inches in length, the number of the regiment to be above the center of the castle with its base 1-5-8 inches above a line drawn between the tops of the outer turrets; the letter of the company to be 1-5-8 inches below the center of the base of the castle; letters and numbers to be on both sides in white and ¾ inches in height.

399. [This paragraph relates to salutes to foreign warships, which we omit.—Ed.]

686. Add the following sentence: Property will not be charged against the pay of an insane soldier without an approved survey recommending the same.

1136. (Changed by C.A.R. Nos. 76 and 86.) Change the introductory statement of the first subparagraph to read as follows: The following allowance of baggage (gross weight, packed and crated) is authorized to be transported at Government expense upon change of station, including change of station from one post to another in a coast-defense under orders of the coast-defense commander.

1137. (Changed by C.A.R. No. 81, War Dept., 1918.) The Quartermaster Corps will pack, crate and transport the authorized change of station allowance of baggage and professional books and papers for officers or enlisted men upon retirement from their last duty stations to such places within the limits of the United States as may be designated by them, as their headquarters.

An honorably discharged officer is not entitled to the transportation allowance mentioned in this paragraph, but he will receive 4 cents a mile for travel allowance from the place of his discharge to the place of his residence at the time of his appointment, or to the place of his original entry into the service.

1137½. The Quartermaster Corps will pack, crate and transport the effects of officers, enlisted men or civilian employees who die in the service, from their last duty station to such places within or beyond the limits of the United States as may be the homes of their families, or as may be designated by their legal representatives or executors as the homes of their heirs. (O.A.R. No. 91, July 28, 1919.)

1280½. Actual and necessary expenses only, not to exceed \$5 per day, will be paid to officers of the Army and to contract surgeons for air travel when traveling under competent orders without troops, the travel orders specifying that travel by aircraft is necessary in the military service and that travel by aircraft is authorized.

An itemized statement of such expenses will be filed with each voucher for payment, using the following as a basis of what is allowable:

a. The cost of transportation for self and baggage to and from the landing field.

b. During a necessary delay in a continuous voyage, the actual cost of meals, lodging, baths, fees not to exceed 50 cents per day, transfer of self and baggage to and from the landing field, and fees to porters for handling baggage.

The officer or contract surgeon will certify on the itemized statement that the account is correct and just, and that the amounts charged therein were actually paid by him. Sub-vouchers, properly receipted, will be required for items of board and lodging. When not practicable to obtain such sub-vouchers, the officer or contract surgeon will so certify. Charges for baths, private baths, are not included in the charge for lodging, and in every instance to be supported by sub-vouchers.

Accounts for reimbursement for items not authorized herein will be forwarded to the Quartermaster General of the Army, to be submitted to the Secretary of War for his consideration and approval before payment, but in no case, say the total of

such expenses be lawfully reimbursed in excess of \$5 per day. (O.A.R. No. 21, July 29, 1919.)

ORGANIZATION OF AIR SERVICE UNITS.

I. Extension of jurisdiction of Board of Appraisers.—The jurisdiction and powers conferred upon the War Department Board of Appraisers by Sec. II, G.O. 30, War D., 1919, as amended by Sec. II, G.O. 41, War D., 1919, are hereby extended to include claims arising under the terms and conditions, whether expressed or implied, of leases for the use and occupation of real estate by the U.S. Army.

2. In the disposition of such claims the War Department Board of Appraisers may make original investigation or refer any claim for investigation and recommendation to be made as provided for in Sec. II, G.O. 39, War D., 1919.

3. The record of the claim and the approved recommendation of the War Department Board of Appraisers will be forwarded to the Real Estate Service, for transmission to the Director of Finance for final disposition.

II.—Organization of Air Service units.—The following Air Service units will be organized at the stations indicated, under Tables of Organization, 1919, for the Air Service:

a. Units. Stations.

First Wing.....	Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.
Second Wing.....	Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
1st Day Bombardment Group	Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.
1st Surveillance Group.....	Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.
1st Pursuit Group.....	Selby Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
1st Army Observation Group	Park Field, Millington, Tenn.
1st Photo Section.....	Post Bliss, Tex.
2d Photo Section.....	Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
4th Photo Section.....	Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
6th Photo Section.....	Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
7th Photo Section.....	Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
11th Photo Section.....	Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
12th Photo Section.....	Canal Zone.
14th Photo Section.....	Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
15th Photo Section.....	Langley Field, Hampton, Va.

The First Wing will consist of all groups and organizations engaged on work in connection with border duty. The Second Wing will exercise supervision of all units on the Atlantic coast. The 1st Day Bombardment Group will consist of the 11th Day Bombardment Squadron, 20th Day Bombardment Squadron, 96th Day Bombardment Squadron and 166th Day Bombardment Squadron. The 1st Surveillance Group will consist of the 8th, 90th and 104th Surveillance Squadrons. The 1st Pursuit Group will consist of the 27th, 94th, 95th and 147th Pursuit Squadrons. The 1st Army Observation Group will consist of the 1st, 12th and 258th Army Observation Squadrons. The squadron organizations of these groups have been previously authorized.

b. The commanding general of the Philippine, Hawaiian and Panama Canal Departments will organize units in their departments as follows:

Units. Stations.

1st Observation Group.....	Philippine Department.
2d Observation Group.....	Hawaiian Department.
3d Observation Group.....	Panama Canal Department.

The 1st Observation Group will consist of the 2d and 3d Observation Squadrons.

The 2d Observation Group will consist of the 4th and 6th Observation Squadrons.

The 3d Observation Group will consist of the 5th and 7th Observation Squadrons.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON Q. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 104, AUG. 18, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Announces that Section III, G.O. 72, War D., 1919, relating to the Finance Service, War Department, is rescinded, and new instructions relating thereto are substituted.

BULLETIN 28, AUG. 15, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Announces the discontinuance of code cable addresses registered by the A.E.F.

II.—Publishes a joint resolution of Congress, date from which appropriations in certain acts of Congress are available.

III.—Publishes an executive order defining the boundaries of the Fort Amador and Fort Grant Military Reservations.

G.O. 27, AUG. 22, 1919, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Col. George M. Brooke, Field Art., having reported is announced as department intelligence officer, Hawaiian Department, with station in Honolulu, vice Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hoyt, Cav., relieved.

ARMY G.C.M. CASES.

Lieut. Col. William Brooks, Inf., was brought before a G.C.M. at Camp McClellan, Ala., on Jan. 9, 1919, and convicted of having made untrue statements in his commanding officer, Col. James S. Hammond, Field Art.; of having spoken in a derogatory manner of Colonel Hammond to citizens of Anniston, Ala., and of having unlawfully obtained his pay check from Major H. F. Wilson, Q.M.C. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President commuted the sentence to a reprimand to be administered by commanding officer, Camp Dodge, Iowa, and reduction in rank twenty-five files. (G.C.M.O. 177, War Dept., June 17, 1919.)

Lieut. Thomas A. Monahan, Med. C., was convicted by G.C.M. at Hoboken, N.J., on April 24 of having been A.W.O.L. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 199, War Dept., June 25, 1919.)

Lieut. Regis McNamee, Field Art., was convicted by G.C.M. at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., on Jan. 18 of desertion, fraudulently converting to his own use money of various enlisted men, of being intoxicated while on duty, of making a false certificate against the Government of violation of the 96th A.W. of discharging orders and of obtaining money by false pretenses. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service and confined at hard labor for seven years. The President commuted sentence to two years' imprisonment. (G.O. 19, War Dept., July 28, 1919.)

Lieut. George S. MacQueen, 2d Inf., was convicted by G.C.M. at Governors Island, N.Y., on April 23 of having been A.W.O.L. and of having made a false statement to Lieut. Warren J. Clear. He was sentenced to be dismissed, which the President commuted to reprimand by commanding general, Eastern Department, restriction to limits of post for six months and forfeiture of \$50 per month of pay for like period. (G.C.M.O. 256, War Dept., July 29, 1919.)

Lieut. John Henderson, Inf., was brought before a G.C.M. at Camp Upton, N.Y., and convicted of being A.W.O.L. and of breaking arrest. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army, which was confirmed by the President. (G.C.M.O. 258, War Dept., July 30, 1919.)

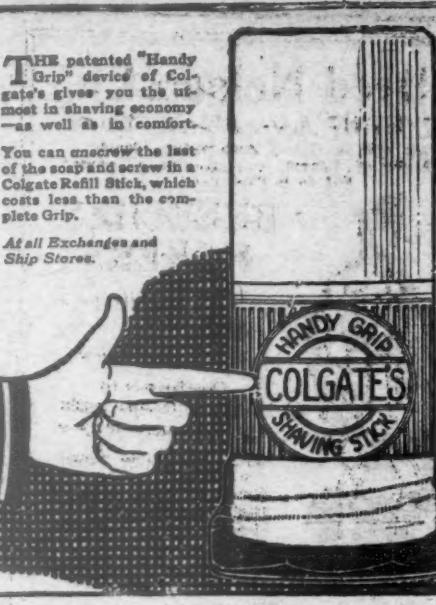
Lieut. John W. Tighe, Inf., was convicted by G.C.M. at Camp Upton, N.Y., on June 20 of falsehood to a sentry, of having while drunk recklessly operated an automobile, the property of the Government, colliding with another machine owned and occupied by a citizen; of having had intoxicating liquor in his possession, of having been drunk while in uniform in the presence of enlisted men, of having drunk liquor with enlisted men and of having falsely represented himself to Lieut. J. R. Russell, camp provost guard officer, as being "Lieutenant Hawkes." He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 263, War Dept., Aug. 2, 1919.)

Lieut. Arthur A. Cahn, 2d Anti-Aircraft, M.G. Bain, was convicted by G.C.M. at Camp Dix, N.J., on March 4 of having on Sept. 12, 1918, while with his company in action at Richecourt, France, run away, failing to return until the engagement had ended; of having on Oct. 9, 1918, while in action with his company at Montfaucon, France, again run away, not returning until the engagement had been completed. He was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and to be shot to death. In forwarding the findings to the convening authority, Major Gen. H. J. Scott marked the

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papers: "It is my opinion that this man is a constitutional coward, but in view of the fact that the armistice has been signed and of the probability of the war ending in a very short time it is recommended that the sentence be commuted to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for one year." The President ordered that the charge of running away from his company be changed to A.W.O.L. and that of desertion to violation of the 61st A.W. The sentence was commuted to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for one year. (G.C.M.O. 264, War Dept., Aug. 2, 1919.)

Lieut. B. Huston Rawls, Q.M.C., was convicted by G.C.M. at Camp Lee, Va., on Jan. 28 of having wilfully lost two company council books, of having with fraudulent intent changed the figures of six received bills for supplies furnished Co. F, Motor Supply Train, 8th Div. He was sentenced to be dismissed. The President disapproved the findings on the ground that the evidence failed to establish the accused officer's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and ordered his restoration to duty. (G.C.M.O. 265, War Dept., Aug. 4, 1919.)

Lieut. Milton E. Bork, Med. C., was brought before a G.C.M. at Camp Jackson, S.C., on March 27 and convicted of violation of the 95th and 96th A.W. He was sentenced to be dismissed and confined at hard labor for five years. The President confirmed only so much of the sentence as involved dismissal. (G.C.M.O. 266, War Dept., Aug. 5, 1919.)

By direction of the President the unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded Lieut. Everett L. Bentley, Air Service, in G.C.M.O. 45, Hqrs. Dist. of Paris, A.E.F., Feb. 28, 1919, is remitted. (G.C.M.O. 267, War Dept., Aug. 5, 1919.)

Lieut. Jesse L. White, Field Art., was convicted by G.C.M. at Fort Sill, Okla., on April 14 of breaking arrest, committing bigamy and perjury. He was sentenced to be dismissed and confined at hard labor for two years. The President disapproved the sentence on the ground that the guilt of the accused had not been proven beyond a reasonable doubt. He was ordered restored to duty. (G.C.M.O. 268, War Dept., Aug. 6, 1919.)

By direction of the President the unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded Lieut. Thomas G. Stitts, M.T.C., in G.C.M.O. 365, July 11, 1919, Hqrs. Advance Sec., S.O.S., A.E.F., is remitted. (G.C.M.O. 269, War Dept., Aug. 7, 1919.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. O. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Major H. P. Ward, A.G.D., to Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, for duty. (Sept. 2, War D.)

The following officers are detailed for duty in the office of the Adjutant General: Lieut. Cols. A. Dannemiller, Inf.; L. W. Redington, A.G.; A. M. Paugh, Major P. F. Gleason and 1st Lieut. T. J. McDonald, Inf. (Sept. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. I. N. Baillard, A.G.D., to Camp Humphreys, Va., for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. W. Boyer, Jr., A.G.D., to Boston, Mass., for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

The following officers are relieved from detail in the I.G.D.: Majors C. H. Miller and J. H. Hughes, Inf. (Sept. 4, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Major G. E. Adams, J.A.G., to Washington, D.C. for duty. (Sept. 2, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Major J. C. Platt, Q.M.C., to Washington for duty. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major W. A. Schwab to New Cumberland, Pa.; Major E. Walter to Washington; Capt. C. B. Wian to the Director of Finance; Capt. E. K. Powell to Camp Holabird, Md.; Capt. G. F. Komar to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Baker Co. No. 4; 1st Lieut. A. Lawrence to Washington. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major H. J. Hunker to Chicago, Ill.; Capt. G. F. Teft to Camp Travis, Texas; 2d Lieut. H. F. Pennington to Fort Brady, Mich. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. B. Rochester to Philippines Islands on transport to sail about Sept. 9, 1919, for duty as department finance officer; Major J. S. Harvey to Fort Warren, Mass.; Major J. W. Cerny to Washington; Major C. H. Greene to Camp Sherman, Ohio; Capt. E. J. Edwards, Jr., to New York City; Capt. L. M. Fryer to Camp Meigs, Washington; Capt. O. Freeman to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for duty, relieving Capt. G. H. Reese, Q.M.C.; Capt. C. D. Ford to Washington; Capt. F. A. Smith, 1st Lieuts. O. R. Waled and R. B. Brooks to Washington; 1st Lieut. W. H. Jewett to Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. D. H. Dickey, Q.M.C. (M.T.C.), will assume the duties of motor transport officer,



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(Continued from preceding page.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. G. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Major F. W. Schwartz, M.C., to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Hospital No. 28, and Major C. P. Hutchins, M.C., to Colony, N.J.; General Hospital No. 3. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Capt. J. J. Kennedy, M.C., to Denver, Colo.; Hospital No. 21, for duty. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. D. W. Harmon to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in the department surgeon's office; Col. L. B. McAfee to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital; Col. R. C. Turck to Washington; Lieut. Col. S. J. Turnbull from Hoboken, N.J., to Washington for temporary duty; Capt. J. D. Coupland to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to the U.S. Army general hospitals specified for duty: Capt. W. H. Keenan to General Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Capt. J. A. White to General Hospital No. 4, Fort Porter, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Long to General Hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga.; 1st Lieut. J. G. Morressey to General Hospital No. 41, Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Washington, Army Medical School, about Sept. 20, 1919, for a course of instruction: Capt. R. F. Brown, S. O. Gwynne, R. E. Houke, J. G. Knauss, P. M. Patterson, 1st Lieuts. W. O. Calaway, J. F. Gallagher, H. W. Kinderman, H. M. Mitchell, F. R. Ostrander, W. H. ReMine and F. W. Young. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to camps specified for duty: Capt. L. S. B. Robinson, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, and 1st Lieut. E. J. Butake, Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Officers of M.C. in duty as follows: Col. G. F. Juenemann to San Francisco, Calif., for transportation to Philippines on transport sailing Nov. 5; Major H. R. McKellar to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Major B. Webster to Oteo, N.C., Army General Hospital No. 19; Major L. B. Sturdevant to Fayetteville, N.C., Camp Bragg; Capt. J. W. McClaran to Fort Riley, Kas.; Camp Funston, for duty with 64th Inf.; Capt. G. Turner to Rockford, Ill.; Camp Grant; Capt. A. J. Podesta to Fort Bliss, Texas; Capt. A. U. F. Clark to Fox Hills, N.Y.; Hospital No. 41; Capt. G. O. Crank to San Francisco, Calif.; Letterman General Hospital. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Resignations by Major A. DeF. Smith, Capt. J. R. Jones and 1st Lieut. E. A. Lane, M.C. (Reg. Army), of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Resignation by John M. Willis, M.C., of his commissions as temp. lieut. col. and major (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Resignations by Major C. R. Castlen, 1st Lieut. C. B. Gibson and 1st Lieut. R. W. Walker, M.C. (Reg. Army), of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. G. H. Reams, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Resignation by F. O. McFarland, M.C., of his commissions as temp. lieut. col. and major (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. J. N. Hayes, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 5, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Capt. E. P. Dameron, D.C., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Capt. T. L. Spoon, D.C., to Washington for duty in the attending surgeon's office. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Capt. L. K. Anderson to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Capt. J. B. Eastman to Washington; 1st Lieut. A. G. Coffey to Governors Island, N.Y. (Sept. 5, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Gould, V.C., to Washington, D.C., to take the course at General Staff College. (Sept. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. J. H. Kintner, V.C., to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Probational appointment in V.C. of Reg. Army of Probational 2d Lieut. G. L. Caldwell, asst. vetrn., is hereby made permanent. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Resignation by J. J. Connolly, V.C., of his commissions as temp. major and asst. vetrn. (probational 2d lieut., Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 3, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. H. Von Oehsen, San.C., to Utica, N.Y., Hospital No. 8, for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Capt. L. J. Schell, San.C., to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Hospital No. 20, for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Capt. J. L. Morgan, San. C., to Hampton, Va., Hospital No. 43, for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Capt. H. A. Repp, San.C., to Colonia, N.J., Hospital No. 3, for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

ENLISTED, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. 1st Class R. H. Stith, Med Dept., will be placed

upon the retired list at Nogales, Ariz., and to home. (Aug. 29, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Major G. L. Thompson, C.E., will report to Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. L. Messingman, Engr., is assigned to 318th Engineers, Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. M. Ward will report to Director of Purchase and Storage; Major E. G. Moses to Camp Courchesne, Texas, for duty with 9th Engrs. (mounted); 1st Lieut. G. L. Chamberlin to Lakewood, N.J., Proving Ground. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. A. Haertlein, C.E., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 8, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. O. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. G. P. Wilhelmi to Columbus, Ga., for duty at Camp Benning; Lieut. Col. J. S. Hatcher to Springfield, Mass.; 1st Lieut. C. G. Payton to duty in the Operations Control Division, Office of Director of Storage. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major M. F. Cooper to Pig Point, Va.; Major A. H. Dill to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Major E. Reiter to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. S. Williams to Pig Point, Va., 9th light mobile ordnance repair shop; Capt. A. G. Tibbs to Fort Bliss, Texas, as C.O. of 3d Provisional Ordnance Detachment; Capt. G. D. Sturtevant to Fort Bliss, Texas, 3d light mobile repair shop; Capt. E. McK. Hunt to duty as C.O. of 8th light mobile ordnance repair shop at Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J.; Capt. H. B. Sellers to the department ordnance office, Southern Dept., as C.O. of 5th light mobile ordnance repair shop; Capt. A. E. Cook to Pig Point, Va., as C.O. of 9th Provisional Ordnance Department; Capt. J. A. Landers to Fort Bliss, Texas, as C.O. of 1st Provisional Ordnance Detachment; Capt. G. H. Palmer to Fort Bliss, Texas, as C.O. of 2d heavy mobile ordnance repair shop; Capt. E. Hippo to Rochester, N.Y., to take charge of Rochester gun plant; 1st Lieut. A. G. O'Neil to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. L. P. Stone to Pig Point, Va., for duty as assistant to C.O. of 9th Provisional Detachment; 1st Lieut. W. A. Shearer to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. G. A. Davisworth to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as C.O. of 6th light mobile ordnance repair shop; 1st Lieut. C. Coleman to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as assistant to C.O. of 4th Provisional Ordnance Detachment; 1st Lieut. J. W. Raher to Fort Bliss, Texas; 2d Lieut. H. F. Baker will report in person to department officer, Southern Dept., as assistant to C.O. of 5th light mobile ordnance repair shop. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major M. H. Daly to Pig Point, Va.; Major D. W. Anders is appointed C.O. of Nitro General Ordnance Depot, Nitro, W.Va.; Capt. S. G. Green to Camp Benning, Ga., for temporary duty in connection with the preparation of revisions found to be necessary in the manuscript of the "Handbook for the Automatic Rifle"; Capt. O. McClure to Pig Point, Va., for duty as C.O. of 9th Provisional Ordnance Detachment; Capt. J. M. Floyd to Detroit, Mich., for duty at the Detroit Recuperator Plant; Capt. J. P. Hanley to Fort Bliss, Texas, as C.O. of 2d light mobile ordnance repair shop; Capt. H. E. Minton to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty as C.O. of 2d Provisional Ordnance Detachment; Capt. R. J. Ballard to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. H. A. McCartney to Pig Point, Va.; 1st Lieut. P. H. Kron to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with 3d Provisional Ordnance Detachment; 1st Lieut. F. W. Zuerl to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with 6th light mobile ordnance repair shop; 1st Lieut. S. H. Ellison to Fort Bliss, Texas, 3d light mobile ordnance repair shop; 1st Lieut. J. C. Holt to Fort Bliss, Texas; 1st Lieut. W. H. Bruhn to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with 4th light mobile ordnance repair shop; 1st Lieut. L. A. Haskett to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. W. J. Henry to Pig Point, Va. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major M. H. Daly to Pig Point, Va.; Major D. W. Anders is appointed C.O. of Nitro General Ordnance Depot, Nitro, W.Va.; Capt. S. G. Green to Camp Benning, Ga., for temporary duty in connection with the preparation of revisions found to be necessary in the manuscript of the "Handbook for the Automatic Rifle"; Capt. O. McClure to Pig Point, Va., for duty as C.O. of 9th Provisional Ordnance Detachment; Capt. J. M. Floyd to Detroit, Mich., for duty at the Detroit Recuperator Plant; Capt. J. P. Hanley to Fort Bliss, Texas, as C.O. of 2d light mobile ordnance repair shop; Capt. H. E. Minton to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty as C.O. of 2d Provisional Ordnance Detachment; Capt. R. J. Ballard to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. H. A. McCartney to Pig Point, Va.; 1st Lieut. P. H. Kron to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with 3d Provisional Ordnance Detachment; 1st Lieut. F. W. Zuerl to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with 6th light mobile ordnance repair shop; 1st Lieut. S. H. Ellison to Fort Bliss, Texas, 3d light mobile ordnance repair shop; 1st Lieut. J. C. Holt to Fort Bliss, Texas; 1st Lieut. W. H. Bruhn to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with 4th light mobile ordnance repair shop; 1st Lieut. L. A. Haskett to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. W. J. Henry to Pig Point, Va. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 30, War D.)

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Commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Resignation by G. D. Johnson, Cav., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Resignation by E. L. Morris, Cav., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Resignations by F. Blek, C. L. Baker and G. M. Robertson, Cav., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. H. Rogers, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Resignations by C. B. Warren and T. A. Frazier, Cav., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 5, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, Q.F.A.

20TH—Second Lieut. F. C. Norris, 20th F.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Col. M. Murray, F.A., to take special technical course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Officers of F.A. assigned to regiment and camp indicated for duty: Capt. W. M. Jackson, 78th F.A., Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. L. B. Goff, 78th F.A., Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. G. G. Heiner, Jr., 2d F.A., Camp Taylor, Ky. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. J. B. McElgin (capt., O.A.C.), to Fort Morgan, Ala.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Williams is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of lieut. col. in the A.G.D.; Major G. Green is assigned to headquarters, 6th Field Artillery Brigade, and to Camp Grant, Ill.; Capt. R. H. Wood is assigned to 1st Field Artillery and to Fort Sill, Okla.; Capt. L. Watson to Washington, Military Intelligence Division; 2d Lieut. D. D. Fitzgerald to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to France for duty: Major H. O. Jones, R. B. McBride, Jr., H. C. Minton, A. A. White, Capt. D. A. Connor, R. D. Delehaney, B. Frankenberger, D. O'Keefe, J. M. Sanderson, R. B. Skinner, W. J. White, A. N. White, 1st Lieuts. F. P. Clark, J. C. Ellif, A. G. Ford, J. L. Holman and C. G. Hutchinson. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. F. E. Gross (capt., O.A.C.) will sail Oct. 5 from San Francisco to Honolulu, T.H.; Lieut. Col. J. T. Boisseau, F.A., is assigned to 78th F.A. and to Camp Grant, Ill.; Lieut. Col. W. E. Burr, F.A., to Washington and report to Chief of Field Artillery; Lieut. Col. J. A. Roberson (M.T.C.) to Camp Holabird, Md., Motor Transport General Depot; Major J. N. Hauser, F.A., is detailed as assistant professor at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Major J. A. Warren to Camp Travis, Texas, 2d F.A. Brig.; Capt. L. L. Partow is assigned to 11th F.A. and to Camp Grant, Ill.; Capt. A. K. G. Palmer to Fort Knob, Mont.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Watson, F.A., is assigned to 14th F.A. and to Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. H. T. Chittum is assigned to 12th F.A. and to Camp Travis, Texas; 1st Lieut. W. A. Staley to Camp Bragg, N.C.; 2d Lieut. A. A. Donelson, F.A., is assigned to 3d F.A. and to Camp Grant, Ill.; Capt. W. A. Falck, F.A., to San Francisco, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. W. M. Vanderwaal, F.A., is assigned to 77th F.A., Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (Sept. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. L. C. H. Slocum, F.A., to 12th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Resignation by D. J. Cleward, F.A., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieuts. S. D. Smoley, F. M. Williams, R. W. Hahn and W. G. Cummings, Field Art., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Resignation by E. T. Kirkendall, F.A., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Resignation by A. S. Coleman, F.A., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Resignation by J. T. Shea, F.A., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 4, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Major P. G. Blackmore, C.A.C., to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. R. M. Mitchell is detailed as professor at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College, Miss.; Col. A. Gibson will report to Chief of Staff for assignment to duty with the War Plant Division, General Staff; Lieut. Col. O. H. Longino to Camp Eustis, Va., 30th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.); Lieut. Col. G. Marshall to Washington; Capt. J. B. Maynard will sail Oct. 5 from San Francisco to Manila, P.I.; Capt. G. W. Ricker to Camp Eustis, Va., 30th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.); 1st Lieut. J. E. Simmons to Camp Eustis, Va., 30th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.); 1st Lieut. J. L. Hanley to Fort Monroe, Va., for pursuing basic course. (Sept. 5, War D.)

The following general officers to Washington to report on Sept. 10 to Chief of Coast Art. for duty in connection with classification of commissioned personnel of C.A.C.: Major Gen. C. J. Bailey, Brig. Gens. J. W. Buckman and J. D. Barrett. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Capt. B. B. Brown, C.A.C., to Berkeley, Calif., for pursuing a course of instruction at the University of California. (Sept. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. D. W. Burgoon, C.A.C., now casually at Coast Art. Training Center, Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. T. A. Jones, Jr., C.A.C., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to determine his fitness for permanent appointment in the Reg. Army. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Resignation by J. C. Hardig, C.A.C., of his commissions as

CAVALRY.

2D—First Sergt. C. S. Smallwood, Supply Troop, 2d Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Riley, Kas., and will proceed to his home. (Sept. 3, War D.)

15TH—Second Lieut. F. W. Truesdell, band leader, 15th Cav., now on detached service at St. Nazaire, France, is relieved from duty with 15th Cavalry. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. E. M. Leary is assigned to 4th Cavalry and to Fort Ringgold, Texas;

Major J. F. Stevens is assigned to 6th Cavalry and to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Major L. Wadsworth, Jr., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, 77th F.A.; Capt. S. H. Sherrill (detailed in Signal Corps) to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty with 10





temporary major and first lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Resignations by M. R. Gowing, H. W. Capper and J. O. Merrill, C.A.C., of commissions as temporary captains and prov. first lieutenants are accepted. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Resignations by H. B. Beale and R. F. Evans, C.A.C., of commissions as temporary first lieuts. and prov. second lieuts. are accepted. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieuts. S. B. Hyde and J. V. Ray, C.A.C. of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Resignation by A. H. Warner, J. C. Marble, W. E. Davis, I. Wynne and E. Y. Keesler, C.A.C., of their commissions as temporary captains and prov. first lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Resignations by F. W. Swain and J. J. Mussil, C.A.C., of their commissions as temporary first lieuts. and second lieuts. (Reg. Army) are accepted. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Resignation by L. O. Leach, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Resignation by W. S. Baxter, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Resignation by J. L. Whalen, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Sept. 3, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D—Cook M. A. McAlpin, Co. C, 3d Inf., will be placed upon retired list at Del Rio, Texas, and to home. (Sept. 2, War D.)

50TH—First Lieut. R. W. Miller, 50th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and to C.G., Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. C. E. Morton is detailed for general recruiting service and to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Lieut. Col. F. L. Walker is assigned to 25th Inf., Nogales, Ariz.; Lieut. Col. H. O. Olson to Camp Lee, Va., for assignment to 43d Inf.; Lieut. Col. C. E. Swartz to Camp Merritt, N.J., for assignment to 13th Inf.; Major H. Terrell, Jr., Inf., is detailed as professor at West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, Texas; Major M. Crawford, Jr., is assigned to 58th Inf. and to Camp Dodge, Iowa; Major C. F. Johnson is assigned to 20th Inf. and will proceed to station to which assigned; Major C. C. Todd assigned to 54th Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Capt. A. J. Hoffman to Camp Devens Mass., for assignment to 36th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. O. Lane assigned to 41st Inf. to Camp Funston, Kas.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Banks, unassigned, is assigned to 60th Inf. and to Camp Gordon, Ga. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Officers, Inf., to report Camp Benning, Ga., for duty as student officers in special course in physical and bayonet training: Capt. J. J. Albright, 1st Lieut. F. V. H. Kimble, 2d Lieuts. C. E. Hoffman, P. E. Gallagher. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. F. E. Uhl to Washington; Major C. A. Ross to West Point, N.Y., U.S. Military Academy; Major J. Sidorowicz to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Capt. L. R. S. Faless to Camp Meade, Md.; 2d Lieut. H. M. Little to Atlanta, Ga.; 2d Lieut. D. S. Anderson to New York city. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. F. Robinson, Jr., to Washington; Major E. Robinson to the zone-supply officer, San Francisco, Calif.; Major E. F. Reinhardt to Camp Dix, N.J., to 50th Inf.; Capt. J. A. Ballard to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as a student at the Army Signal School; Capt. L. C. Allen to Camp Benning, Ga.; 1st Lieut. I. W. Black to New York city, N.Y., 45 Broadway. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Officers to Camp Benning, Ga., Infantry School, as instructors: Col. D. D. Hay, Lieut. Cols. G. R. Cook, W. H. Walker, G. F. Rozelle, Jr., Majors J. A. Doe, H. C. Browne, F. D. Carlock and Capt. N. S. Edmond, Inf. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. M. N. Falls to San Francisco; Lieut. Col. L. P. Ford is assigned to 5th Inf. and to Camp Meade, Md.; Lieut. Col. A. C. Cron is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the Los Angeles Public High Schools, Los Angeles, Calif.; Lieut. Col. C. B. Elliott to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty as instructor; Capt. E. G. Taylor to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to 49th Inf.; Capt. W. R. Kendrick (Lieut. Col., Inf.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in Q.M.C. and to Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. G. K. Howard is assigned to 17th Inf. and to Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. P. Coldwell is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga.; Capt. G. L. McEntee, Inf., is relieved from detail in Sig. Corps, effective Sept. 11, 1919; 1st Lieut. G. C. Royall, Jr., is assigned to 6th Division and to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. D. Baker, Inf., is honorably discharged as Lieut. col. U.S. Army, only. (Aug. 30, War D.)

So much of Par. 168, S.O. 170-O, War D., July 22, 1919, as assigns 1st Lieut. T. E. Hibben, Inf., to 5th Inf. is revoked. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Prov. appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. D. M. Hunter, Inf., is made permanent. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Resignation by W. C. Herbert, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Resignation by M. H. Mial, Inf., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieuts. B. H. Decker and M. E. Bagley, Inf., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Resignation of R. P. Kuhn, Inf., of his commissions as temp. major and capt. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Aug. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. J. S. Candee, Inf., to Camp Meade, Md., for examination to determine his fitness for permanent appointment in Regular Army. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Resignations by H. A. C. Jensen, C. P. Cochrane, J. C. Cattus and R. F. Randolph, Inf., of their commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Resignations by J. A. McCarthy and L. M. Blackford, Inf., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Resignation by I. J. Palmer, Inf., of his commissions as temp. lieut. col. and capt. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. G. C. Bowen, Inf. (Reg. Army) of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieuts. T. F. Troxell, W. A. Gray, Jr., and J. G. Babb, Inf., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 3, War D.)

Resignations by P. H. Condit and W. W. Dean, Inf., of their commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieuts. A. L. Willis, P. D. Richmond, T. S. Morrison and C. E. Lovejoy, Inf., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Resignations by H. C. Bounds and E. G. Ferley, Inf., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Resignation by D. J. Myers, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and 1st lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Resignations by L. C. Burrell, M. A. Tuttle and M. G. Eaton, Inf., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieuts. G. A. Harrison and S. H. Ladensohn, Inf., of their commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Sept. 5, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. P. A. Hernandez, Porto Rico Regiment, to San Juan for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: First Lieut. J. A. Barkele to Camp Holabird, Md.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Snyder to Fort Mason, Calif.; 1st Lieut. H. B. Foster to Camp Normoyle, Texas; 2d Lieut. D. D. Davidson to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Major F. W. Kraus, M.T.C., to Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif., for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. M. C. Kohler, M.T.C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

First Lieuts. of M.T.C. to duty as follows: C. Challice, Jr., to Pedricktown, N.J.; J. D. Aikens to Camp Jesup, Ga., General Depot; E. C. Johnston to Camp Boyd, El Paso, Texas. (Sept. 5, War D.)

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TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. F. H. HINES, C. TRANSP. SER.

First Lieut. H. W. Wernitz, Transp. Corps, is the Chief of the Motor Transport Corps for duty. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Capt. P. V. Stires, Transp. Corps, to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Sept. 3, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

First Lieut. B. D. McGhee, C.W.S., to Washington for duty. (Sept. 4, War D.)

DISCHARGED FROM TEMPORARY RANK.

Officers honorably discharged as colonels, U.S. Army, only, to take effect Sept. 18, 1919: Cols. O. H. Dockery, Jr., Inf., and E. F. Gedding, M.C. (Sept. 9, War D.)

Honorable discharge of Col. W. S. Barlow as temporary colonel, U.S. Army, only, July 31, 1919, is announced. (Sept. 2, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

The advancement of Lieut. Col. G. D. Fitch, retired, to the grade of colonel on the retired list from Aug. 30, 1919, is announced. (Sept. 6, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty as student officers in the special course in physical and bayonet training: Major

J. P. Hogan, Capt. J. R. Nygaard, Majors E. O. Halbert, A. H. Warren, Capt. J. C. W. Hinshaw, 1st Lieuts. O. G. Hosas, W. M. Howe and W. H. Smith, C.E. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Officers to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty as student officers in the special course in physical and bayonet training: Major J. M. Thompson, Cav.; Capt. K. C. Lambert, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. N. O'Dell, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. D. Mason, 6th Cav.; Major P. L. Lynch, 15th F.A.; Capt. B. A. Day, 4th F.A.; Capt. S. Wotkyns, 78th F.A.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Keating, 1st F.A. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Officers to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty as instructors in the special course of physical and bayonet training: Major J. L. Griffith, U.S.A.; Capt. C. L. Brosius, Inf. (Sept. 2, War D.)

Provisional appointments in Regular Army of following officers made permanent: First Lieuts. V. R. Vestal, F.A.; J. A. Cistero, Inf.; H. B. Dawson, F.A.; L. T. Lathrop, Inf.; R. Orr, Inf.; W. B. Townsend, Inf.; F. M. Vinson, Inf. (Sept. 6, War D.)

Officers to the Chief of the Construction Division, War Department, for duty: Cols. C. L. Corbin, F.A., and C. D. Hartman, Inf. (Sept. 4, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. L. Boer, U.S.A., to New York city, Army recruiting office, 461 Eighth Ave., for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

Major L. McD. Sylvester, U.S.A., to Washington to Director Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, for duty. (Sept. 5, War D.)

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THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Aug. 30, 1919.

Capt. (S.C.) R. Spear to Transport Force.
Comdr.: H. E. Kays to U.S.S. Louisiana as exec. off.; N. E. Nichols to duty as officer-in-charge Nav. Recruiting Sta., Boston, Mass.; A. M. Fauntroy to Nav. Hosp., New York; J. R. Brady (retired) to 3d Nav. Dist. for G.C.M. duty; H. A. Thayer orders Aug. 19 rev.; R. L. Berry to off.-in-charge Nav. Recruiting Sta., Newark, N.J.

Comdr. (M.C.) W. S. Pugh to Transport Force, Hoboken, N.J. Lieut. Comdr.: P. J. Murray to Patoka; C. Turner to Kaweah; R. G. Risley to U.S.S. South Dakota as first lieut.; S. Greenlee to duty R.S., N.Y.; P. Moore det. Sagadahoc; M. L. Hersey to command U.S.S. Sampson and addl. duty in command Des. Div. 4, Atlantic Fleet; S. H. Greer to 16th Naval Dist.; F. J. Comerford to Bu. Ordnance, Navy Dept.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) C. I. Wood to U.S.S. Fulton.

Lieuts.: F. E. Tyrell orders Aug. 12 rev.; L. A. Van Matre orders Aug. 15 rev.; L. D. McCormick to aid on Staff and Flag Lieut. Comdr. Des. Squad. 4, Pacific Fleet; A. Noble and R. Rowles orders Aug. 15 rev.; J. Heil to Nav. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba; C. Conover to Houma; F. B. Webber to navy yard, Boston, Mass.; C. M. Atchison to Nav. Hosp., Charleston; E. H. Ballinger to Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N.Y.; J. B. Logue to Rec. Ship, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieuts. (M.C.): E. K. Lee to U.S.S. Fulton; R. Lorentz to Transport Force; W. T. Moynan to Rec. Ship, N.Y.; J. A. Topper to duty Solace; A. L. Bryan to U.S.S. Fulton; J. D. Blackwood to Marine Rec. Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.; G. D. Sipo to Inst. Pharm., Mate School, Hampton Roads; E. A. Mullen to Transport Force; W. E. Thomson to Marine Barracks, Parrot Island, Fla.

Lieuts. (D.C.): A. C. Tranchina to Hampton Roads; F. B. Ferrill orders Aug. 21 rev.

Lieut. (C.C.) T. S. McGrath to South Dakota.

Lieuts. (j.g.): J. B. Anderson to NC-4; J. P. Devine to Patoka; J. B. La Borda to Mars; J. F. A. Healey det. D.S.N. O.T.S. to Alameda; E. H. Bryant to conn. ex-German Submarine N-111.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (C.C.): A. J. Hayes to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; J. A. McCarthy to U.S.S. Panther.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (S.C.): to 4th Nav. Dist. as Disbursing Off., Des. Pay Office; J. T. Collins orders Aug. 21 rev.

Ensigns: H. K. Hutchins orders Aug. 13 rev.; G. W. Keister orders Aug. 28 rev.; L. A. Kloster, jr., orders Aug. 18 rev.; G. W. Grader to Shawmut; M. A. Head to Patoka; R. L. Chisholm to U.S.S. Gridley; T. B. O'Connell to U.S.S. Hazelwood; G. E. Kenyon to U.S.S. Tallahassee; J. D. Gagan to Transport Force, Hoboken, N.J.; A. R. Elson to U.S.S. Minnesota; H. C. Rodd to NC-4; N. Torrey to duty Rec. Ship, N.Y.

Ensigns (S.C.): P. A. Dory to Rec. Ship, N.Y.; H. P. Bowker to U.S.S. Newport News as supply off.; D. A. McDonald to duty 9th N.D.

Btms.: A. R. Racoit to U.S.S. North Carolina; W. E. Stevenson to U.S.S. New Mexico; J. J. Baudry to U.S.S. Tallahassee. Guns.: F. C. Larkin to duty 3d N.D.; P. L. Boore to U.S.S. Tallahassee.

Machs.: L. D. Bailey to Bu. Steam Eng., Navy Dept.; E. L. Robinson to U.S.S. Connecticut.

Pharms.: O. P. Wellman to Nav. Hosp., Norfolk; A. J. Reuschling to Nav. Hosp., Charleston, S.C.; C. H. Mundy to Nav. Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; J. H. Reed to Nav. Train. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.

Pay Clerk H. W. Lombard to Asiatic Sta.

A.P. Clerks: G. H. Upton to duty with Supply Off., Nav. Prison, Parrot Island; W. G. Nicol to Fleet Supply Base, So. Brooklyn, N.Y.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 3, 1919.

Comdr. A. D. Turnbull to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Turner and in command when commmd.

Comdr. (M.C.) S. S. Rodman to report Officer-in-Charge, Nav. Recruiting Sta., Asheville, N.C., for duty.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor to command U.S.S. McDermut.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) F. E. Campbell to duty Nav. Hosp., Boston.

Lieut. (j.g.) F. Mogridge to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bagdadue and in command when commmd.

Lieut. (j.g.) (S.C.) E. L. Gray to duty Supply Office, U.S.S. Dixie.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (C.C.): E. W. Davis to U.S.S. San Francisco; P. F. Heckel to U.S.S. Frederick.

Ensigns: S. M. Gresser to Alameda; A. M. Parks to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Brazos and on board when commmd.; S. E. McCarthy uncompleted portion of orders to duty De Kalb revoked.

Btms.: F. A. Cole to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bagdadue and on board when commmd.; C. C. Campbell to duty U.S.S. Wando.

Gun. E. W. Sohlman to U.S.S. Mississippi.

Mach. C. S. Bestick to duty conn. duty f.o. U.S.S. Bagdadue and on boar as Eng. Off. when commmd.

Pharm. L. Rowe to duty Nav. Hosp., New York, N.Y.

A.P. Clerk R. A. Taylor report Comdr.-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, for duty.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 4, 1919.

(Despatch from Rear Admiral Knapp, Aug. 27.)

Lieut. Comdr.: A. Emerson det. Black Hawk, to Turkey; G. V. Tass det. Luduo, to Sperus; D. H. Casto to U.S.S. Buffalo; L. W. Comstock to U.S.S. Fulton; H. W. Cole to U.S.S. Utah.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.): P. B. Ledbetter to navy yard, Philadelphia; H. L. Smith to U.S.S. New Jersey; H. Shaw to navy yard, Boston.

Lieuts.: E. T. Hammond to Eagle Boat 2; C. B. Platt to U.S.S. Olympia; C. J. Kellogg to Kaweah; H. R. Brayton to U.S.S. Black Hawk; Q. R. Thomson to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.; C. H. Bowman to U.S.S. Mobile; B. R. Holcombe to Aid and Flag Lieut. Comdr.-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet; L. W. Drisco to Asst. Communication Off., Squad 2, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; J. A. Dempsey to Nav. Ammunition Depot, New London, Conn.

Lieuts. (M.C.): D. S. Cunningham to Nav. Hosp., Newport, R.I.; L. C. Tyson to Nav. Hosp., League Island, Pa.; J. L. Frazer to Nav. Hosp., Charleston, S.C.; L. Clemmer to Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, N.H.; R. R. Holcomb to U.S.S. Florida; A. B. Hepler to Nav. Hosp., navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.; W. W. Davies to U.S.S. Leonidas; R. C. Satterlee to U.S.S. Solace; N. W. Parks to Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes Nav. Sta.; C. F. Nichols to Naval Academy; W. I. King to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. L. T. Herrmann to navy yard, Charleston, S.C., in Hull Div.

Lieuts. (C.C.): T. S. McGrath to Mercy; F. E. Moyer to duty Arizona;

Lieuts. (j.g.): R. J. McGinn to Alameda; C. J. Palmer to Staff Base 7; M. T. Seligman to command Sub-Chaser Div. 3; F. V. Greene to duty Mercy; D. T. Smithson to Kaweah.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.): D. C. Emerson to U.S.S. Martha Washington.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (D.C.): P. A. McCole to Rec. Ship, Hampton Roads; W. F. Hawthorne to U.S.S. Rochester.

Ensigns: J. F. Fawcett to U.S.S. Heron; E. O. Watkinson to U.S.S. Elder; G. Varini to duty Shawmut; D. A. Huges to U.S.S. Sacramento; L. B. Hubbel assume command Sub-Chaser 256; R. E. Hawes to U.S.S. Sacramento; R. H. Balvent to duty Kanawha; C. H. Edmiston to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Patoka and on board when commmd.; M. W. Lyon to U.S.S. South Carolina.

Machs.: J. B. McManus to U.S.S. B-1 (U.S.S. Brooklyn); C. Pilarski to U.S.S. Vermont.

Clerk W. A. Hill to U.S.S. Sacramento.

A.P. Clerk R. Stickel to U.S.S. Maumee.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 5, 1919.

Lieut. Comdr.: C. Y. Johnston to Bu. Nav. Dept.; J. G. B. Groner to U.S.S. South Dakota as Eng. Off.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.): G. W. Shepard to Submarine Div. 5; G. B. Whitmore to U.S.S. Georgia.

Lieuts.: S. P. Jenkins to U.S.S. Hazlewood as exec. off.; A. T. Weston to duty Adams; C. E. Briggs to navy yard, New York, conn. with fuel handling.

Lieuts. (j.g.): H. C. Meyer to Neptune; F. J. McManaman to U.S.S. Mississippi; S. H. Allen to command C.D. 94; T. E. Remaker to duty in conn. with ground work in N.A.S., Cape May; L. M. Palmer to U.S.S. Mississippi; F. G. Peterman to U.S.S. New Hampshire.

Lieuts. (M.C.): F. M. Gastineau to Nav. Hosp., Hampton Roads; T. V. Murto to Nav. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.; F. D. Gibbs to Nav. Hosp., Hampton Roads, Va.

Lieuts. (j.g.): H. F. Buchanan to Nav. Hosp., San Diego; C. A. Stock to navy yard, Mare Island.

Ensigns: E. S. Bailey to U.S.S. Bagley; F. R. Brooks to U.S.S. Meredith; R. E. Boughter to U.S.S. New Hampshire; O. W. Bond to U.S.S. Louisiana; P. Moore to U.S.S. Michigan; J. T. Collins to U.S.S. Shubrick; J. F. Maddock to Comdr. Sub-Chaser 165.

Btsn. T. R. Nelson orders Aug. 20 rev.

Guns.: C. O. Katner to U.S.S. South Carolina; E. R. Caldwell to U.S.S. South Dakota.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 6, 1919.

Capt. Engrs. (U.S.C.G.): G. R. O'Connor to U.S.S. Pigeon. Comdr.: A. B. Reed to Bu. Steam Eng., Navy Dept.; A. F. Nicklett orders of June 30 to be effective upon discharge from Nav. Hosp.

Comdr. (M.C.): W. A. Angwin to Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes; J. T. Miller to Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Comdr.: J. C. Stevens to U.S.S. Henderson as exec. off.; M. R. Pierce to U.S.S. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria; W. H. Halsey to Nav. Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.): W. N. McDonnell to Nav. Hosp., New York.

Lieuts.: C. H. Foster to Nav. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, rev. to U.S.S. Kansas; N. N. Gates to U.S.S. George Washington; R. N. Kennedy to U.S.S. Kansas; H. K. Leventon to U.S.S. Louisiana; G. F. Bunnell to U.S.S. Craven as Eng. Off.; B. S. Riley to U.S.S. Connecticut; M. O. Wade to U.S.S. New Hampshire.

Lieuts. (M.C.): A. C. Sinton to temp. duty Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; B. E. Lyon to Nav. Hosp., 1st Nav. Dist.; E. F. McCall to Nav. Hosp., Naval Reservation, Gulfport, Miss.; R. C. Rowe to Nav. Hosp., 6th Nav. Dist.; R. K. Joslin to Nav. Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo.; B. W. Clagett to Nav. Hosp., Naval Academy.

Lieuts. (j.g.): F. Mogridge to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bagdadue and in command when commmd.; F. O. Wilhelmi to U.S.S. Greer; E. H. Miller designation as Aviator rev. from July 29, 1919; G. Berton to U.S.S. Louisiana.

Ensigns: H. L. Chandler to U.S.S. Long Beach; J. F. Crowe to U.S.S. North Dakota; H. J. Fanning to Great Lakes; C. H. Skinner to U.S.S. Chester; E. H. Tillman to U.S.S. St. Louis; H. M. Taylor to U.S.S. Salem; J. A. Kelly to U.S.S. Santa Malta; A. Lorch to U.S.S. New Hampshire; P. W. Lambright to U.S.S. Salem; E. J. Poehlman to U.S.S. Columbia; J. H. Port to U.S.S. Long Beach; R. H. Hargrove to U.S.S. Columbia; P. S. Mock to U.S.S. Kansas; J. J. Harris to U.S.S. Mahan as Eng. Off.

Ensign (S.C.) J. E. Wood to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., with Supply Off.

Machs.: A. J. Ayer to Sub-Base, Coco Solo, C.Z.; D. H. Haring to U.S.S. H-4.

Pharm. F. E. O'Reilly to Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.

AROUND-THE-RIM AIR FLIGHT.

After a delay of nearly five weeks Col. H. S. Hartz, Div. of Mil. Aeronautics, and crew of four men, who came down in a Martin bombing airplane near Ausable Forks, N.Y., on July 25, after passing through heavy fogs and becoming lost in a fog due to their compass not working, resumed their flight from Plattsburg, N.Y., on Aug. 30, starting for Buffalo and arriving there the same day after covering the 326 miles in five hours. Colonel Hartz and his men started on an around-the-rim trip of the United States on July 24, Washington being the starting point. They reached Roosevelt Field, Mineola, N.Y., the same day and the next left for Augusta, Me., which they reached that night. The following day they started on the leg to Cleveland, but were forced to descend at Ausable Forks. The machine was somewhat injured and was taken to Plattsburg for repairs.

"OUR MAGNIFICENT REGULAR ARMY."

"Our magnificent Regular Army has never received its due measure of credit for deeds on the battlefields of France," writes Louis Molnar in the Los Angeles Times. "They have been overlooked because they were recruited from all parts of the United States and in this way their divisions do not specifically represent states or cities. . . . There could be no justice in weighing differences or making comparisons between different units of our gallant Army. It is only because our Regulars have been overlooked, except by official citations and awards of medals, that I would call attention to them. The official records will leave no doubt as to their priceless services, but few persons read official records. Let the whole nation take the Regular Army to its heart as it takes all its heroes and forget not a single one."

PREScribed AND TAXED.

In connection with present discrepancy between Service pay and the h.c. of l., an officer of the Navy notes one apparent inequity, that a benevolent government prescribes that an officer must buy certain things and then proceeds to tax him for doing so. This officer writes: "I enclose a bill (for \$14.75) recently paid for a new brass hat. Note the \$1.28 war tax on an arti-

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cle prescribed by regulations and costing four times the price of an ordinary civilian's hat."

A certain man who served in the ranks in the World War states that the term "private" is a misnomer. "There is nothing private about me," said he. "I have been examined by fifty doctors, and they haven't missed

a blemish. I have confessed to being married and having no children. I have told my previous occupations and my salary. I have nothing in my past that has not been revealed. I am the only living thing that has less privacy than a goldfish. I sleep in a room with countless other men and eat with about 900. I take my baths with the entire detachment. I wear a suit of the same material and cut as 5,000,000 other men. I have

to tell a physician whenever I kiss a pretty girl. I never have a single minute to myself. And yet they call me 'Private'!"—*The West's Recall*.

Take comfort in the fact that it is better for the Allies and the United States to be disputing about who won the war than who lost it.—*Great Lakes Bulletin*.

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